BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.*

**PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.**

# THE Bombay Gazette.

**MORNING EDITION.**

**Milkmaid** BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 54,027.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M. 1907. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16th Feb. | EGYPT | 7912 | ...... | ...... |
| 23rd „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 2nd Mar. | ARABIA | 7903 | .... | .... |
| 9th „ | ORIENTAL | 5284 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 16th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | .... | .... |
| 23rd „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 30th „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | .... | .... |
| 6th Apr. | * MACEDONIA | 10512 | .... | .... |
| 13th „ | CHINA | 7912 | .... | .... |
| 20th „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 27th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | .... | .... |
| 4th May | ORIENTAL | 5284 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 11th „ | ARABIA | 7903 | .... | .... |
| 18th „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 25th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | .... | ... |

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st December, 1906.*

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

### TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 21st Feb. 1907. |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 21st Mar. „ |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Barillon | 18th Apr. „ |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,388 | Guionnet | 16th May „ |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Combe | 13th June „ |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 11th July „ |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 8th Aug „ |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,388 | Guionnet | 2nd Mar. 1907. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Combe | 30th „ „ |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 27th Apr. „ |

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
*Agent.*
*Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | F. Mosca | 16th February. |
| KOERBER | 5301 | A. Foresti | 1st March. |
| IMPERATRIX | 4213 | G. Ghezzo | 16th March. |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badessich | 1st April. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | F. Mosca | 16th April. |
| KOERBER | 5301 | A. Foresti | 1st May. |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th May. |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badessich | 1st June. |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * † CHINA | 5990 | G. Damianovich | 1st March. |
| * † AUSTRIA | 7588 | A. Bilaffer | 3rd April. |
| * † VORWAERTS | 5990 | B. Colledani | 2nd May. |
| * PERSIA | 5895 | P. Cragliettto | 25th May. |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | 5895 | P. Cragliettto | 24th February. |
| NIPPON | 6817 | B. Cobol | 25th April. |

further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route.—Via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2,170 | Mon. 18th Feb. | 11 a.m. | P. D. & C.* |
| DUMRA | 1,700 | Thur. 21st Feb. | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 2,170 | Frid. 22nd Feb. | 7 a. m. | (direct).* |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 21st Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons on or about 25th Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

| Steamers | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Ports of call |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERBUDDA | 3000 | 25th Feb. | Zanzibar, Mombassa. |

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.
15th *February*, 1907.

### KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### CHEAP PASSAGES TO ENGLAND.

S. S. "WENSLEYDALE" 3919 Tons, SAILING on or about 27th February, for a Port in the United Kingdom.

This Steamer has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in large comfortable Cabins.

For particulars regarding Rates, &c., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGE to England available per NATAL LINER S.S. "UMZUMBI," SAILING about 5th proximo. This Ship carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has Electric lights and Refrigerator. Passengers will be landed at Weymouth. For further particulars apply to:—

R. A. WILLIS,
*Agent*, for the Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers | Captain. | Tonnage. | Date. 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CIRCASSIA | A. Haig | 6716 | 28th Feb. |
| BRITANNIA | R. G. Garrick | 3069 | 13th Mar. |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5106 | 25th „ |
| CASTALIA | F. S. Blight | 6200 | 6th April. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thompson | 5091 | 16th „ * |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5124 | 4th May. |
| CIRCASSIA | A. Haig | 6716 | 30th „ |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5106 | 20th June. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 350 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 380 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 525 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 550 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 600 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 720 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 900 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 950 |

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents, Bombay.*

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. 1907 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CEYLON MARU | ... | F. Pyne | 11th Feb. | 22nd Feb. |
| TOTOMI MARU | .. | A. Keith | 19th Feb. | 2nd Mar. |
| RIOJUN MARU | .. | C. B. Lapraik | 5th Mar | 16th Mar. |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | ... | K. Kori | 19th Mar. | 30th Mar. |
| COLOMBO MARU | ... | K. Homma | 2nd Apr l | 13th April |
| BOMBAY MARU | ... | S. Ishikawa | 16th Apl. | 27th April |
| CEYLON MARU | .. | F. Pyne | 30th Apl. | 11th May. |
| TOTOMI MARU | ... | A. Keith | 14th May | 25th May |
| RIOJUN MARU | ... | G. S. Lapraik | 28th May | 8th June |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | ... | K. Kori | 11th June | 22nd June |
| COLOMBO MARU | ... | K. Homma | 25th June | 6th July |
| BOMBAY MARU | ... | S. Ishikawa | 9th July | 20th July |
| CEYLON MARU | ... | F. Pyne | 23rd July | 3rd August |

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
*Manager*
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

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ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road,
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PARCELS, PACKAGES & surplus heavy baggage received and shipped at low rates by our "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" to all parts of the World.

THE MILITARY will find no better, cheaper or safer medium for forwarding their boxes and surplus baggage than the "SOLDIERS EXPRESS" SERVICE GOODS of all kinds received & shipped at lowest tonnage rate procurable.

Particulars, Forms, Labels, etc., supplied gratis on application. MAXIMUM SPEED-MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED.

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KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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HENRY S. KING & CO.

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***ENGLISH CUT.***
***ENGLISH STYLE.***
***SUPERIOR FINISH.***

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
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FUNDS OVER ........£13,000,000.

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Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

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New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

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*Apply for Particulars.*

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BOMBAY.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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|---|---|
| ISSUED FOR | £2,535,408 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £11,300,000 |
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE | £28,000,165 |

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BINNY & Co.,
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Established 1874.

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Rs. 2,35,00,000.
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and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

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### W. H. ALLEN SON & CO., LD.,
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to **W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.**, BOMBAY.

A Big man always feels small after he has been taken in!

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SIMPLY to try a stuff because it is called a Fever Remedy. It is better to use only the well-known, well-tried, highly spoken of, and reliable Specific known as SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC than any other to get immediate Relief and Cure from Malaria, Fevers, Ague and Incipient Attacks of Plague Fevers. Of all Chemists in India. Beware of Substitutes and Imitations. Insist upon to get SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Nos. 16 and 18 **MADON, SONS & CO** ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY
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**LIFE ASSURANCE**
READ THE PROSPECTUS OF THIS COMPANY.

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LOW RATES—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
***Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.***

E. F. ALLUM,
*GENERAL MANAGER.*

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For Twenty Days only up to 20th February 1907.

AS WE ARE **REMOVING** NEXT TO **ALICE BUILDINGS**, FROM 1ST MARCH, WE ARE CLEARING OUR STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

**BESSHO & CO.,** HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

### DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
### GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

***The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.***

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

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| The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement | 15 | 0 |
| *Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.* | | |
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BE it known that the word PHENYLE as applied to Disinfectants, is our exclusive property, our world-wide trade in Disinfectants having been built up by the use of that word to designate the compound disinfectant which we manufacture and sell and have manufactured and sold as PHENYLE in India for twenty-five years, and further, that in the event of any party infringing our right in this matter by selling or offering for sale any Disinfectant as PHENYLE, which is not of our manufacture, we shall take such proceedings as we may be advised by our legal advisers.

MORRIS, LITTLE & SON, LTD.
DONCASTER, England.

SOLE AGENTS, } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY. & POONA.

BREAD, BISCUIT, AND CONFECTIONERY...PEARSE and Co.
CAKES—WEDDING, CHRISTENING, &c.......PEARSE and Co.
TIFFIN, DINNER, ..................................PEARSE and Co.
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**A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.**

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality—vigour—*

**VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY**

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

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than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

**THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,**

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Oriental Buildings, on the 25th February, 1907, at 1-30 P.M :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Account for the year ending 31st December, 1906.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director and Auditor in room of those retiring by rotation.
4. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Association will be CLOSED from 15th to 24th February, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Secretary.*

Bombay, 15th February, 1907.

### THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1907, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts, for the year ended 31st December 1906.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 16th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
*Secretaries, Managers and Agents.*

BOMBAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

### THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Friday the 1st March, 1907, at 4-45 p. m., (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1906.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 16th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
*Secretaries, Managers and Agents.*

BOMBAY, 7TH FEBRUAY, 1907.

### THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1907, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1906.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED foom the 22nd February to 16th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
*Agents.*

BOMBAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

### THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1907, at 5-10 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business.

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1906.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of divinend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is here by given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will CLOSED from the 22nd February to 16th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
*Agents.*

BOMBAY, 7TH FEBRUARY 1907.

### THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWEETY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1907, at 5-20 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1906.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 16th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
*Secretaries, Managers and Agents.*

BOMBAY, 7TH FEBRUARY 1907.

### THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1. Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1907, at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business.

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1906.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 16th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
*Secretaries, Managers and Agents.*

BOMBAY, 7TH FEBRUARY 1907.

### REMINGTON TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

### WARDEN & CO.,

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### PUPILS WANTED.

WE have many more vacancies for Remington typists at good salaries than we can fill. New Class for Students now open. Remington typewriters supplied for use of Students. Low Tuition Fees, and special arrangements made to suit poor students.

Ladies also invited. Apply immediately. Remington Typewriter Company just appointed Purveyors of Typewriting Machines to LORD MINTO, Viceroy of India.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that SEPARATE licenses for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in each of the twelve shops situated in various parts of the Town and Island of Bombay, for the period of one year from 1st April, 1907 to 31st March, 1908, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Town Custom House, Bombay, at 12 a.m. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 22nd February, 1907.

2. Information concerning the conditions of sale, forms of licenses and situations of the several shops to be sold, can be obtained at the office of the Assistant Collector of Abkari in charge Excise Opium Department, Town Custom House.

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Excise Opium Department,
6th February, 1907.

### BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March, 1907, at 10 P. M.

FRANCIES H. TOD,
*Secretary.*

### NOTICE.

*RE* ESTATE OF HORMUSJI BYRAMJI MOOS, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on behalf of the Administrator General of Bombay, who is the Administrator of the Property and Credits of the deceased above-named, the Undersigned will at their Office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 P. M. (S. T.), on the 20th instant, receive private offers for the PURCHASE of the VALUABLE BUNGALOW, belonging to the Estate of the above-named deceased, situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, with an extensive compound more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. Neither the Administrator General nor the undersigned will be bound to accept the highest or any particular offer. All necessary particulars in connection with the said bungalow can be had at the office of the undersigned, No. 29 Esplanade Road during office hours

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground with the Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate at Harkness Road at Walkeshwar in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7587 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572 New No. 2718 Old Survey No. 21 New Survey No. 2-7255 and in the Books of the Municipality under No. 113 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of Maherbai widow of Hormusjee Khursedji Shroff, on the West by Jetha Doongersey Road, on the North by Mount Pleasant Road and Harkness Road and on the South by the property of Jivandas Kanji.—Dated this 9th day of February 1907.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Solicitors for the Administrator General.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

LUXMON DHARMAJI DANDEKER, late of Bombay Bhandari Hindu Inhabitant.

GEORGE SYDENHAM ROBERTS, late in the employ of the North-Western Railway at Sukkur.

KUNDASAMI MUDLIA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

KHANUMBAI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant

WILLIAM MAPLETON VEVERS, late an Engineer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Coy, at Bhopal.

WILLIAM ALLEN BROAD, late of the Civil, Veterinary Department, Poona.

JOSEPH MICHAEL ERNEST COOKE, a Clerk in Holy Orders, late Chaplain of Indore, Central India.

NATHUBHAI NANABHAI, late of Poona, Visa Sarmali Soni Hindu Inhabitant.

MANUEL ANTHONY D'ALMEIDA, late a Clerk in the employ of the Bombay Company, Ld, Bombay.

SAMUEL LEECH, lateproprietor of the firm of Messrs. S. L. Norman and Coy, Booksellers, Bombay.

EDWARD ROBERTSON CRAIG, late of the Aden Pilot Service.

HORMUSJI BYRAMJI MOOS, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
*Administrator-General.*

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT
BOMBAY, THE 24TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1907.

### THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 16th day of February, 1907, at 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1906.

2ND.—To appoint or re-elect a director.

3RD.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERSHAW P. NANAVUTY,
*Secretary.*

BOMBAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1907.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY the 9th day of February, 1907, to SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1907, both days inclusive.

### DRAPER'S ORGANETTES

ARE known for their superior quality, the JUBILEE ORGANETTE and 12 feet of music POST FREE for 20, additional music can always be had at 1*d*. per foot, nearly 1,000 tunes in stock.

DEPT. E, Draper's Organette Works,
Blackburn, Eng.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

### SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akh Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

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### FEVER DROPS

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24 doses for 4 Ans.
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WE have BUILT the MASONRY WALLS of a CHAPEL and now have to roof it. We have only three months of dry weather during which to do so.

We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

All Subscriptions sent to the Undersigned will be duly acknowledged.

LADY SUPERIOR,
NAZARETH CONVENT,
OOTACAMUND.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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New Edition for 1906. The British Trade Year-Book. Covering the 25 years, 1880-1905, and showing the Course of Trade. By John Holt Schooling. With 221 Tables, each containing several sections of British or of International Trade and 75 Diagrams. Rs. 9-3. This is the only Book that shows the Course of Trade.

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The Life of Isabella Bird. (Mrs. Bishop). By Miss Anna M. Stoddart, Author of the Life of Professor J. S. Blackie.' With Portraits, Maps, and other Illustrations. Demy 8vo. Rs. 15-12.

Sidney Herbert, Lord, Herbert of Lea. A Memoir. By Lord Stanmore, 2 vols. With Portraits and other Illustrations. Demy 8vo. Rs. 21-0. No Life of Sidney Herbert has hitherto been published.

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The History of the Papacy in the XIXth Century. By Dr. Frederick Nielson, Bishop of Aarhus, formerly Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Copenhagen. Translated with the help of others, by Arthur James Mason, D. D. Master of Pembroke College. Cambridge. Demy 8vo. 2 vols. Rs. 21-0 Vol I.—Introduction, Pius VII. Vol II.—Leo XIII, to Pius IX.

The Psalms in Human Life. By Rowland. E. Prothero, M. V. O. India paper Edition with the Psalter, Bound in leather, 12mo., Rs. 4-6. The great success and widespread appreciation of Mr. Prothero's authoritative work on the Psalms has encouraged Mr. Murray to bring out a new edition leather bound, reset and printed in a special type by the Oxford University Press and bound up with their edition of the Psalms.

The Many-Sided Universe. A Study, Specially addressed to Young People. By C. M. E. Crown 8vo. Rs. 3-1.

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A RECORD OF THE TOUR OF
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BY
STANLEY REED
WITH PREFACE BY
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WILL BE HELD
AT MALABAR HILL
ON
TUESDAY, THE 26TH,
AND
WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY,
LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES.
WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY,
For Prospectus and Entry forms
Apply
TO THE HONORARY SECRETARIES.

### NOTICE.

**This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.**

**The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.**

## AMUSEMENTS.

### HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND

### ROYAL MENAGERIE OF Performing Wild Animals.

MATINEE | TO-DAY, TO-DAY,
MATINEE | AT 4 SHARP.

DOORS OPEN 3 p. m.
COMMENCE AT 4. p. m.
Children Half Price to Matinees only.

BRING YOUR LITTLE ONES } TO SEE
BRING YOUR LITTLE ONES }

OUR BEAUTIFUL TIGER CUBS,
THE HANDSOME SHETLAND PONIES,
THEIR OLD FRIEND THE
Burmese Elephant Babe,
and
Our All Star Company of Artistes
IN THE SAME GREAT PROGRAMME AS PLAYED AT NIGHT.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT } AT 9-30.
AGAIN TO-NIGHT }

THE GREAT FRANTZ TROUPE.

Cecile and Francios, Rongals Animal Act. The Whellers, John Welby Cooke. The Collins Quartette, Frank Eldred Jennie Harmston-Love, Mdlle and Marguerite.

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AND
20 OTHER FAVORITE ARTISTES 20
Our High Jumping and Diving Dogs.
Our Educated Monkeys.
ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL.
AGAIN TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

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50 LONDON ARTISTES 50

After a most Successful season in Calcutta,
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

"THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER."

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| Monday | " | 18th—"Geisha." |
| Tuesday | " | 19th—"The Belle of Mayfair." |
| Wednesday | " | 20th—"See See." |
| Thursday | " | 21st—"The Girl on the Stage." |
| Friday | " | 22nd—"The White Chrysanthemum." |
| Saturday | " | 23rd—"The Dairy Maids." |

### GRAND MATINEE

SATURDAY, 23RD

### OF CINDERELLA PANTOMIME.

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Dress Circle, Front Row, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle, other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

*Plan now open at* SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY granted to Mr. ALFRED DOVE Bandmann Opera Co. has this day been cancelled.

FRED. MITCHELL,
Attorney for M. E. Bandmann.

14th February, 1907.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

### TOWN HALL,

Madame HESTER OTWAY
Madame HESTER OTWAY
Madame HESTER OTWAY
Madame HESTER OTWAY

THE GREAT CONTRALTO

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, FEB. 16TH,
AT 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Assisted by the Best Local Talent.
HER LAST PUBLIC CONCERT THIS SEASON.

TICKETS :—Rs. 4, Rs. 3, and Re. 1.
Bluthner Grand Piano kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.
Plan of Seating at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., 7 Hornby Road.

### ORGAN RECITAL

at 6 30 p, m, on MONDAY, 18th February,
AT THE
C. M. S. MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

PROGRAMME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1, | Organ | (a) Larghetto Tranquillo<br>(b) Chanson Triste<br>Organist, Miss SCHMUCK. | Gaul.<br>Tschaikowsky Lemare |
| 2, | Anthem | "Incline Thine ear to me"<br>(The Choir (Soloist, Mr. F. CLARK.) | Himmel |
| 3. | Violin Solo | Aria (on G. String.)<br>Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK. | Bach-Wilhelmj |
| 4, | Air | "Like as the Hart"<br>Madame HESTER OTWAY. | Allitsen. |
| 5. | Organ | Andante (for soft stops.)<br>Mr. FRANK ANDERSON, M.A. | Gustav Merkel. |
| 6, | Trio for Violin, Viola, & Organ, | Andante con moto.<br>Miss E. SCHMUCK and Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK. | Mandelssohn |
| 7, | Air | "Abide with me".<br>Madame HESTER OTWAY. | Liddle |
| 8. | Violin Solo | Andente Religioso,<br>Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK. | Francis Thome. |
| 9. | Hymn | No. 372. (Almsgiving.) | |
| 10, | Chorus | "How lovely are the Messengers." | Mandelssohn. |
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | „ 21,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | „ 10,700,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND | „ 1,000,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FUND | „ 2,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

London
Liaoyang
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu
Shanghai
Hankow
Hongkong
Tientsin
Peking
Antung
Tieling
Newchang
Port Arthur
Mukden
Tairen
Chefoo
KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 14th February.] [BOMBAY, 15th February.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols... | 86⅞ | | ⅛ |
| 3 do. Rentes... | 95¼ | un | chgd |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan | 103½ | un | chgd |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities | 65½ | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London | 31⅞ | 1/16 | |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 31 13/16 | un | chgd |
| Do. in New York | 68⅞ | ⅛ | |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25·26¼ | | ⅛ |
| Do. do. do. Berlin. | 20·52½ | | ⅛ |
| Do. do. do. New York. | 4·84¼ | | ⅛ |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 5% | Since | 17Jan |
| Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ... | 4⅜% | un | chgd |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ... | 4½% | un | chgd |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 5% | un | chgd |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 5⅛% | un | chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 4½ | un | chgd |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans ... | 4⅞ | un | chgd |

Amount Paid into the Bank of England. £150,000
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ...
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 31/32d. unchanged.
Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 12,00,000 at 1s. 4 3/16d.

**Mails.**—The Bombay Mails of 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi on 13th instant.

## SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | £35.400.000 | Dec. | £100,000 |
| Public Deposits | £11.900.000 | Inc. | £800,000 |
| Other Deposits | £40.200.000 | Dec. | £1,000,000 |
| Government Securities | £15.500.000 | Unchanged. | |
| Other Securities | £23.600.000 | Dec. | £400,000 |
| Notes and Gold | £26.200.000 | Inc. | £200,000 |
| The Bank 's Reserve is | 50 % of the Liabilities. | | |

## COTTON.

**Liverpool—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots | steady |
| Futures | steady |
| East Indian... | quiet |
| Manchester ... | steady |
| Total Sales ... | 10,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export... | 1.000 |
| Imports | 7.000 |
| Mid-Americans | 6·03 unch |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | 10⅞ plus 1/16d |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June | June-July |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·62 | 5·61 | 5·59 | 5·57 | 5·56 |
| — 06 | — 05 | — 05 | — 03 | — 05 |

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·53 | 5·48 | 5·44 | 5·39 |
| — 05 | — 05 | — 04 | — 04 |

**New York:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 27,000 bales. |
| Do. do. last year... | 19,000 „ |
| Exports to Great Britain | 31.000 „ |
| Do. to Continent | 14.000 „ |

Spot Cotton—11·00 unchanged

Futures—Month of March 9·25—01 }
Do. do. July 9·54—uncd } Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later through liquidation.

**New Orleans—**
Spot Cotton—10 7/16—1/16
Futures—Month of March 10·21 plus 02
Do. do. May 10·27 plus 02
Closing Tone of Futures—steady

### WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat firm.

### SEEDS.

**Rapeseed—**
Brown Cawnpore 44. April-May. Antwerp.
Sellers. Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed firm

**Linseed—**
Tone of Linseed, firm.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee—**
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7 unchanged

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Vessel. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Box Sovereigns and H. Sov. | Rs. 15,000 | London | Arabia | Mercantile Bank. |
| 19 Boxes Bullion | 12,55,680 | London | Arabia | National Bank |
| 1 Case Sovereigns and H. Sov. | 15,000 | London | Arabia | Cox and Co |
| 3 Boxes Bullions and Sovereigns and H. Sov. | 1,53,600<br>37,500 | London | Arabia | Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. |
| 9 Bundles Sovereigns and H. Sov. and other Coin Rupee... other Coin... | 990<br>2,073<br>2,100<br>18,826 | Bagdad | Dwarka | Sundry Natives. |
| 12 Bundles Rs... | 25,000 | Linga | Dwarka | Sundry Natives. |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON,] [15TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

### MONEY.

**Bank Rate—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since | 17 January | 5 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. | 13 December | 9 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. | 6 December | 9 | do. |
| Bank of Madras do. | 15 January | 9 | do. |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

| LIABILITIES— | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | 7,63,189 | ...... |
| Other Deposits | 3,91,522 | ...... |
| Sundries | 6,985 | ...... |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities | ...... | 5,13,170 |
| Other Authorized Securities | ...... | 60,623 |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | 4,58,387 | ...... |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | ...... | 7,35,639 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | ...... | 3,02,231 |
| Bullion | ...... | 35,536 |
| Balance with other Banks... | ...... | 1,02,036 |
| Sundries | ...... | 42,141 |
| Cash | 20,00,756 | ...... |

**Council Bills**:—At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last one crore was offered of which 24 lakhs Bills were allotted at 1s. 4 3/32 d. and 75·90 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 5/32d, tenderers at these rates receiving 10 per cent. After the sales extras were allotted of Rs. 40,000. Bills at 1s. 4 1/8d. and 5 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 3/16d. The total amount sold during the week ending Tuesday evening last was 129 lakhs, and the amount advertised for allotment next week is increased by 20 lakhs to 120 lakhs. To-day extra allotments are advised of 12 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 3/16d.

The mail of the 1st February brings £130,000 silver and £130 000 gold for Bombay and £70,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Rs. | 28,50.000 |
| Bombay | „ | 1,70.000 |
| Madras | „ | 11,60.000 |
| Total...Rs. | | 41,80.000 |

The mail of the 8th February brings £330,000 silver and £150,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Rs. | 23,80.000 |
| Bombay | „ | 3,20.000 |
| Madras | „ | 11,70.000 |
| Total...Rs. | | 38,70,000 |

The mail of the 15th February brings £600,000 silver and £150,000 gold for Bombay and £300,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Rs. | 6 50.000 |
| Bombay | „ | 10,40 000 |
| Madras | „ | 7,80,000 |
| Total...Rs. | | 24,70,000 |

**Money:—**
There is nothing to add to the previous report.

**Exchange:—**
Demand Bank Bills were steady at 1s. 4 3/16ds and T. T. at 1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s. 4 5/32d. There was barely any enquiry for Demand Bills, but the little that was asked for was readily covered. Bills are scarce for 3 month's sight at 1s. 4 7/16d. and Far Eastern rates continue steady. The news of the death at sea on the 12th instant of Mr. R.R. Ross, Manager of the National Bank of India, was announced this morning and the Banks closed early as a mark of respect to his memory. We quote :

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... | 1s. 4 1/8d to 4 5/32d |
| Demand Draft ... | 1s. 4 3/16d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight ... | 1s. 4 7/16d. |
| Do. 3 months' sight—Francs | 172½ |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight ... | 162 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 148 1/2 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | 221 |

**Government Paper And Bullion Market:—**
The markets having closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Robert R. Ross, whose death at sea on the 12th instant was announced, no business was transacted or reported.

### COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1906-07. | Bales 1905-06. | Bales Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week.. | 104,185 | 99, 444 | +4,741 |
| Receipts from 1st October to 14th Feb.. | 1,238,741 | 1,393,172 | —154,431 |
| Shipments for the week— | | | |
| Europe ... | 53,651 | 43,238 | +13,413 |
| China ... Japan ... Coast Ports | 948 | 1,834 | — 886 |
| Total ... | 57,599 | 45,072 | +12,527 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 14th Feb... | | | |
| Europe ... | 420,727 | 379,869 | +40,858 |
| China ... | 8,514 | 4,959 | +3,555 |
| Japan ... | 231,161 | 175,964 | +55,197 |
| Coast Ports | 21,056 | 11,512 | +9,544 |
| Total ... | 681,458 | 572,304 | +109,154 |
| Afloat in harbour— | | | |
| Europe... | 15,597 | 14,042 | +1,555 |
| China ... Japan ... Coast Ports | 18,480 | 15,039 | +3,441 |

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st December 1906 3,359 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 15th December 1906 2,849 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

| | Total for week. | Total since 1st Oct. 1906. | Total same time last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish ... | 9,855 | 178,153 | 302,549 |
| Central India ... | 6,908 | 30,233 | 47,830 |
| Barsce and Nugger ... | 11,386 | 87,878 | 67,043 |
| Berars... | 23,246 | 276,444 | 335,579 |
| Central Provinces ... | 18,238 | 173,704 | 207,703 |
| Total Oomras... | 69,633 | 746,267 | 960,704 |
| Dhollera ... | 8,365 | 67,247 | 47,540 |
| Broach ... | 8,093 | 14,409 | 63,555 |
| Compta and Dharwar. | 956 | 14,598 | 13,494 |
| Westerns ... | 64 | 5,990 | 2,591 |
| Bengals, N.-W. P. ... | 13,008 | 342,521 | 261,088 |
| Bengals. Rajputana... | 3,126 | 25,347 | 12,874 |
| Sind ... | 210 | 10,465 | 21,085 |
| Persian ... | ... | 886 | 1,010 |
| American ... | 581 | 10,040 | 7,568 |
| Egyptian ... | 55 | 468 | 447 |
| Other Sort ... | 94 | 503 | 1,216 |
| Totals... | 104,185 | 1,238,741 | 1,393,172 |

### COTTON.

The Home markets have fluctuated during the past week, and on balancing show the following results :—

| | Last week. | This week. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LIVERPOOL. | | | |
| Spots | 6·11 | 6·03 | —08 |
| Arrivals Feb.-March... | 5·70 | 5·62 | —08 |
| Do. May-June ... | 5·64 | 5·57 | —07 |
| NEW YORK. | | | |
| Spots | 11·05 | 11·00 | —05 |
| Futures March | 9·39 | 9·25 | —14 |
| Do. July | 9·67 | 9·54 | —13 |
| NEW ORLEANS. | | | |
| Spots | 10¼ | 10 3/16 | —1/16 |
| Futures March | 10.37 | 10·21 | —16 |
| Do. May | 10.44 | 10·27 | —17 |

There is little of interest to report in the position of the Home markets since last Friday. Receipts at the U.S.Ports again show a slight falling off, but the visible Supply has increased by 20,000 bales, and the Quantity into Sight is augmented by 330,000 bales. Messrs. Neill Brother's report, telegraphed this week, estimates the American Crop at 13¼ million bales, and the consumption at 12 1/2 million bales. The improvement reported last week was, as we anticipated, only temporary, but the market is still so susceptable to the bull influence, owing to the excellent trade demand that it will require a very strong counter-influence to effect it to any material extent in the near future; though we still think lower prices will ultimately rule.

The local market has been very steady during the past week, though, on the whole, the demand from all sources has been slack. In forward contracts Broach has attracted more attention than other descriptions, and business has been reported daily for all deliveries up to April. Oomras have been neglected, but some lines of guaranteed Bengals for this and next month have been put through. Khandesh has remained very steady. Muttia has advanced in price the official quotation in the Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association having been increased Rs. 5 in one day (on Tuesday last) thus causing a firmness in the market for this style. Prior to the increase above referred there were free sellers in the bazar at the rates then quoted. The offtake in Spot Cotton has been small shippers and mills being only very moderate buyers.

The accumulation of cotton at nearly all stations on the G. I. P. Railway, owing to the want of waggons, is causing serious in convenience both up-country and in Bombay. Apparently insufficiency of rolling stock for goods transit is the chief cause of the delay, and the Railway Authorities seem unable to cope with the present demand, from whatever source it may arise, and at the same time meet the usual traffic in cotton and other produce. The block of cotton at the Railway Stations has now lasted, some time, and has been increasing. We hear of bales of cotton lying in station yards for twenty days' awaiting despatch. The matter is attracting considerable attention in cotton circles and complaints have, we hear, been made through representative bodies to the Railway Authorities and to Government, drawing attention to the serious loss and inconvenience to the trade and requesting that steps be taken to ameliorate the position as soon as possible, and to avoid a recurrence.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

| | Fine. | F-G | Goods. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms) | 168 | 158 | .. | Ready. |
| Bengals, M. G (Ry terms) | 175 | 165 | .. | do |
| S. Punjab M G | 176 | 166 | .. | Mar. 25th |
| Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G | 204 | 198 | .. | Ready. |
| Khandeish (M-G) | 189 | 183 | .. | do |
| Julgaum (M G) | 191 | 185 | .. | do |
| Khangaum, fair staple (M-G) | 204 | 198 | .. | do |
| Akola M.G. | 201 | 195 | .. | Mar. 25th |
| Yeotmal (M. G.) | 216 | 210 | .. | Ready. |
| Dhamangaum and Poolgaum M-G | 210 | 201 | .. | do |
| Nagpur Kamptee (M-G) | 219 | 213 | .. | do |
| Broach (M.G.) | 256 | ... | 243 | Mar. 25th |
| Muttia (M. G.) | 188 | 178 | .. | Ready. |
| Saw ginned Dharwar | ... | ... | 240 | May 25th |
| Westerns | ... | ... | 225 | do |

| | Rs. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | 256 | March. |
| Good M. G. Broach... | 242 1/2 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti | 218/19 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon | 208/9 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola | 199/200 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti | 200/201 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... | 184 | „ |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish | 183 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish | 188 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengals | 175 | „ |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals | 158 | „ |
| Good Bhownagger ... | 182 | May |
| Westerns ... | 224 | „ |
| Saw Ginned Dharwar | 241 | „ |

**Liverpool Opener:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening tone | steady. |
| Estimated Sales ... | 8,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... | 1,000 bales. |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May.-June |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·63 | 5·62 | 5·60 | 5·58 |
| plus 01 | | plus 01 | |

| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·57 | 5·54 | 5·49 | 5·45 | 5·41 |
| plus 01 | | | plus 02 | |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 104,185 | bales, |
| Wheat | 48,380 | cwts |
| Linseed | 23,348 | „ |
| Rapeseed | 11,789 | „ |
| Gingellyseed | 111,344 | „ |
| Poppyseed | 169 | „ |
| Groundnuts | 12,296 | „ |
| Castorseed | 22,987 | „ |
| Rice.. | 125,525 | „ |
| Myrabollams | 26,504 | „ |
| Cottonseed | 176,745 | „ |
| Mowraseed | 11 | „ |
| Gram | 22,190 | „ |
| Joowar.. | 16,201 | „ |
| Maize | 748 | „ |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed:—**
The market has shewn more activity during the past week, and prices have advanced fully 4 annas per cwt. A fair amount of business has been done in ready at advancing prices. We quote :

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. 7 | 6 | 0 | B.T. |
| April-May ... | „ 7 | 9 | 0 | B.T. |

**Rapeseed:—**
The market has been firm owing to an improvement in the demand from Home, and we quote as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore Ready | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| „ Kutni „ | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Apl.-May | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Yellow Gujarat „ | 8 | 3 | 0 |

**Gingellyseed—**
The market is strong, and there has been a good demand. Prices are well kept up, and closing quotations are:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 per cent | Rs. | 51 | 8 | 0 |
| „ 75 do. | „ | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| „ 50 do. | „ | 48 | 8 | 0 |
| Black Delhi Beawar | „ | 43 | 8 | 0 |
| Black Kutni | „ | 42 | 8 | 0 |
| Yellow Hingunghat | „ | 55 | 0 | 0 |

**Castorseed:—**
Market steady Ready, Rs. 35 8 0

**Cottonseed—**
Market strong Ready Rs. 20 8 0

**Mowraseed—**
Nominal at Rs. 7-4-0

**Groundnuts—**
Steady—Business doing at Rs. 43

**Wheat:—**
The market is quiet but steady with little doing. We quote:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Karachi ... | Rs. | 4 | 7 | 6 |
| White Delhi ... | Rs. | 4 | 7 | 6 to 4 8 0 |
| White Bangla | Rs. | 4 | 6 | 6 |

**Coals:—**
The market is very strong on the part of sellers owing to the scarcity of waggons in Bengal to convey coal from the mines to the Kiddapore docks, and very much higher prices have been obtained for near shipment and ready parcels. In anticipation of the evil being remedied shortly buyers are now holding off. The following are ruling quotations:

| | Rs. | per ton |
|---|---|---|
| Cardiff ... | 22 | „ „ |
| South Yorkshire | 17 | „ „ |
| Davidsons West Hartley | 16/12 | „ „ |
| Desherghur | 16 | „ „ |
| Seebpore | 15/8 | „ „ |
| Jardine's Navigation ... | 15/8 | „ „ |
| Heilgers Standard | 15/8 | nominal. |
| Joyramdanga ... | 15/8 | „ |

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Mill shares have not improved in price since our last report with the exception of a few companies. Bank of Bombay shares at the beginning of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1322 1/2; but later they improved to Rs. 1335. Transactions in Bank of India shares are reported at Rs. 2 1/2 premium per share. In miscellaneous companies, Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 132. Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 8,800. A good lot of Marcks & Coy., were placed during the week at Rs. 144. Port Cannings are steady at Rs. 430 Treachers at Rs. 555. Thackers have changed hands at Rs. 277. Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 261 1/4 and preference shares of the same Company at Rs. 265. Press shares are at steady, and quoted as under :— Moffusils Rs. 590. New Berars Rs. 525. Indian Cotton Rs. 136 1/4. In railway companies, Tapti Valleys are quiet at Rs. 477 1/2, and Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 550. In Mill shares Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 1,935. Connoughts have changed hands at Rs. 530. Colaba Land have declined to Rs. 1,060. Currimbhoys, are at Rs. 1,200. Crescents at Rs. 107 1/2. Davids at Rs. 427 1/2. Empress are weak at Rs. 510. Howard and Bulloughs have changed hands at Rs. 580. Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 187 1/2. Kohinoors are unchanged but steady at Rs. 810. Manockjee Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 3,560, for March delivery. Morarjis are unchanged at Rs. 2,760. Sholapures at Rs. 3800. Standards are quiet at Rs. 1,300. Swadeshis at Rs. 1,525. The rest are unchanged with very little doing.

SINGERS DIARY is a very useful office work. It contains, among other things, the Calendars for 1907 and 1908; Pictures of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto; a table of comparison of weights; a table of equivalent of weight in tolas etc; Conversion of British into Burmese weights; Inland and Foreign postal information and telegraph rules; Indian Stamp duties; Table of servants' wages; Table of public Holidays; Exchange Tables; Separate record of every month for household A/C; Servants' pay-sheet and Dhobie's A/C, separate for every month; Annual Cash summary and Register of special letters; Railway Timetable of India showing mileage, hours and rates. The book is interleaved with blotting papers, and is sold for a nominal value of 8 annas.

POISONED WOUNDS.

Itching Skin Disease Caught at Work—Cured by Zam-Buk.

Miss Christina Campbell, of 5, Tennant Street, Renfrew, a bright Scottish lassie of sixteen summers, said to a "paisley Observer" reporter:—

"About the back end of last year I went to learn the polishing trade, and I had not been at it long when my hands broke out into a rash of pimples. I suppose the chemicals had poisoned my skin. The affection spread, and my hands and arms had, for a time, the appearance of rough sandpaper. They were intolerably itchy, and I applied all kinds of ointments and lotions, but these had only the effect of increasing the irritation, without remedying the trouble in the least. After a time the pimples began to discharge and the disorder spread to my face, my lips and nose becoming affected in the same manner. The suppurating pimples developed into sores; I fell sick and could eat nothing, and at last had to keep to my bed. The sores attacked my eyelids, binding them so fast that I could not open my eyes. For four days I was totally blind, and, to add to my suffering, a large boil broke out on my arm. It was then that my mother read about Zam-Buk, and we anointed all the sore parts with the balm. The soothing effect was wonderful, and after one or two applications of Zam-Buk, my eyelids unbound, and I could see again Then the boil on my arm broke; and from then onward, my improvement was steady and sure. In a few days all the sores, even the big one on my arm healed up, and the unhealthy skin scaled off in a sort of scurf, leaving my skin as smooth and fresh as ever. It is now ten months since I was cured by Zam-Buk, so I may safely say that my recovery is permanent."

Keep Zam-Buk handy for injuries and skin diseases. Zam-Buk ensures healing by first intention, and should be every home's first-aid. Price Re. 1/-and Rs. 2/4 per box.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

AMPTHILL—Jan. 26, Lady Ampthill, of a son.
ATKINS—Jan. 17, at the Poplars, Thames Ditton, the wife of Major A. Crofton Atkins, Army Service Corps, of a daughter.
COLLEY—Jan. 25, at Hatton Hall, Windlesham, the wife of Lieut P. H. Colley, Royal Marine Light Inf, of a son.
CRAIGHEAD—Jan. 25, at the Grange, Church Street, Stroke Newington, the wife of A. G. Craighead, Esq., of Preopas, sie, Pussellawa, Ceylon, of a daughter.
DALGETY—Jan. 27, the Hon. Mrs. Dalgety, of a son.
EXHAM—Jan. 24, at Castlandhill, Inverkeithing, Fife, the wife of Capt. F. S. Exham, Duke of Wellington Regt, of a son.
KINCAID—Jan. 27, at Hope Lodge, Gxton, Cheshire, the wife of Major W. Alexander Kincaid, R. E., of a daughter.
LAMBERT—Jan. 28, at Skirsgill, Camberley, the wife of Capt. T. S. Lambert, East Lancashire Regt., of daughter.
LESCHALLAS—Jan. 27, at Glenfinart, Argyllshire, the wife of Capt. J. H. P. Leschallas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARBERY—HUTTON—Jan. 23, at Bath, Staff-Surg. E. O. B. Carbery, R.N., to Amy Muriel, daughter of Thomas Hutton.
HEDLEY—HOWE—Jan. 23, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lewisham, Charles Hedley, son of the late Capt. T. Hedley, to Jessie Isabel, daughter of George Charles Howe.
MACDONALD—CAVALIER—Jan. 22, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. Eric W. Macdonald, King's Own Scottish Boroderers, to Amy, daughter of the Rev. E. F. Cavalier, Wramplingham Rectory, Norfolk.
MAY—MAUNSELL—Jan. 24, at St. Michael's Church, Lyme Regis, Capt. John Cyril May, East Surrey Regt., to Edith Margaret, daughter of the late Col. S. E. Maunsell, Royal Army Medical Corps.
MORRIS—TORRIE—Jan. 24, at St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. W. Pollok Morris, D.S.O., 18th (Victoria Mary Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, to Jane Catherine, daughter of Robert Jameson Torrie.
PARKER—BULLOCK—Jan. 16, at Hardingstone, Major Frederic James Parker, 48th Northamptonshire Regt., son of Lieut.-Col. W. Parker, to Emily Margaret Jean, daughter of W. H. Bullock, Esq.
RITCHIE—PRIESTLY—Jan. 29, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Harold, son of the late Lord Ritchie, of Dundee, to Ella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Priestly.
WYNNE WILLSON—BEAUMONT—Jan 24, at the Parish Church Pinner, Linton Frederick Wynne Wilson, lieutenant 1st West India Regt., to Elizabeth (Elsie) Foxton Beaumont, daughter of the late W. Foxton Beaumont.

DEATHS.

BEACH—Jan. 22, at Ailsa House, Reading, Canon William Roberts Beach, M.A., late first-class chaplain, Army Chaplains' Dept., aged 79.
BROOKE—Jan. 24, at 9 Eccleston Square, Catherine, widow of the late General Thomas Brooke.
BURT—Jan. 25, at 35 Grattan Road, W., Katharine A. S. Burt, widow of John Burt, Esq., Hon. East India Company, aged 85.
CHAMPAIN—Jan. 24, at Kamakura, Japan, the daughter of Capt. Hugh F. Bateman Champain.
LEGH—Jan. 21, at Riverside Cottage, Hamble, South Hants, Julia, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Edmund Cornwall Legh, C.-B., 97th Regt., aged 80.
MACARTNEY-FILGATE—Jan. 27, Georgina Honora, wife of Cap. Alexander Macartney-Filgate, 4th Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
PALMER—Jan. 27, at Withcote Hall, Leicestershire, Col. Frederick Palmer, J.P., D. L., late 36th and 27th Regts., aged 81; and on Jan. 28, Mary, his wife, aged 81.
VIVIAN—Jan 23, at 1 Lowndes Street, Mary Elizabeth, widow of the second Baron Vivian, aged 82.

### AT SEA.

DEATHS.

NORMAN—February 5, at sea, on board the Rohilla between Colombo and Aden, Carandra Rosella, wife of W. H. Norman, Surveyor to Lloyds, in her 62nd year. (By telegram from Aden.)
ROSS—February 12th, at Sea, Robert R. Ross, National Bank of India Ld.—(by cable from Malta).

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANTZ—February 13, at Allahabad, to Mr and Mrs Chas Brantz, a son.
BRABANTS—February 5, the wife of J. R. E. Brabants, of a son.
FORSTER—February 4, at Sidmouth, Devon, the wife of Captain D. Forster, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
WATERFIELD—February 6, at Deolali, the wife of Major A Waterfield, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BIRD—February 8, at Nowshera, Lieutenant C. G. Bird, 54th Sikh's (Frontier Force).

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 7m; Sun sets, 6h. 39m; High water, 1-42m., 2-2a; Low water, 7-49m., 7-46a.
Bombay Races, second day.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana Matches.
Madam Hester Otway's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, the Bandmann Opera Company.
Harmston's Circus.
Bellary Press Co., Bank Street, 3-30 p.m.
Congratulatory address to Dr. A. G. Viegas, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 7 p. m.
Presentation of an address to Dr. A. G. Viegas at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao, 7 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 7m; Sun sets, 6h. 39m; High water, 2-16m., 2-45a; Low water, 8-24m., 8-22a.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,614, the daily average being 148. The total of new patients was 544.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—There will be another matinee at the Circus to-day. On Monday there will be a presentation of souvenirs to the trainer and jockey of the winner of the Big race to-day and on Tuesday an amusing fun is promised in an amateur competition the prize being for the best attempt to stand on the horses back once round the ring.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, who had obtained a months' sick leave, resumed charge of his duty as a Judge of the High Court yesterday, and sat on the Bench of the Appellate Side with Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice. The Hon. Mr. Justice Khareghatt, who was on three months' privilege leave when he was called upon to act as a Judge of the High Court, has left Bombay and will avail himself of the remaining period of his leave.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Board of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday at 3 p.m., instead of 4 p.m., the usual hour, when the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presided. The other members present were Brigadier General Greenfield, the Hon. Sir Walter Hughes, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Sir Sassoon David, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. O. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. D. E. Watcha, and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey. The business disposed of was of a formal routine character.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Triumphal March | Entry of the Gladiators | Fucik |
| Overture | Abu Hassan | Weber |
| Selection | The Grand Mogul | Audran |
| Valse | Casino Tanze | Gung'l |
| Selection from | The Medal and the Maid | Jones |
| Russian Mazurka | Neva | Asch |
| American Patrol | U. S. A. | Cotmore |

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. MacNeil and Officers of 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry Vol. Band will play the following Programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p. m. to-day.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Polka | Boshaft | Ziehrer |
| Overture | Fra Diavolo | Auber |
| Cake Walk | Bean Brummel Rastus Brown. | Thurban |
| Selection | Spring Chicken | Monckton |
| Valse | Wiener Frauen | Lehar |
| Selection | Vereni ne | Messager |
| Caprice | The Whistler and his dog | Pryor |

## PASSENGERS PER S.S. "IMPERATOR."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "Imperator," to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 4. The Medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 4, at 11-15 a.m. sharp on the 16th instant. Deck passengers and Ayahas must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 9-30 a.m. sharp on the 16th instant.

Mrs Alcock and child, Mr Barnard, Mr E J Barton, Mr and Mrs J Cowen, Revd T R Edwards, Mr Halperm and infant, Mr Hynes, Revd and Mrs F Jost, Lt C Jarries, Mr Liberoth, Mr N Manusso, Mr and Mrs N P Nielsen, and child, Mr Pfanning, Miss S J Palm, Revd Father Qualbert, Revd and Mrs W Risch, and 2 children, Miss Rutherford, Mr Y Scott Mackenzie, Major E D V Wintle, Revd and Mrs F Wood, and child, Miss Wood, 2 Masters Wood, Mrs Warboys.

A "Life" of Mrs. Eddy, head of the Christian Scientists, is appearing in "McClure's Magazine." Describing her childhood the author says: "Her behaviour was mincing and artificial. As a child she displayed that power of compelling obedience which has marked her through life. She was extremely nervous and hysterical, and, as child and woman, subject to certain violent seizures. At times she pitched headlong on the floor, and rolled and kicked, writhing and screaming in apparent agony. Again she dropped limp and lay motionless. At other times, like a cataleptic, she lay rigid, almost in a state of suspended animation."

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# MEN AND MATTERS IN PARLIAMENT.

## KING EDWARD'S FIRST PARLIAMENT,

BY
HENRY W. LUCY.
("Toby, M.P.," of "Punch.")

It may be noted through preceding articles that the elder Parliaments have in the main been drawn upon for recollections of historic scenes, and for reminiscences of notable men. Two reasons dictated adoption of that course. First, whilst there were giants in those days, archaic rules of procedure gave full range to personal eccentricity and organised obstruction. In the second place, episodes and scenes happening during the last dozen years are within the memory of the average newspaper reader. The last Session of the Parliament elected in full fling of the Khaki fever, had its surface ruffled by eruption forced by Mr. Balfour's tactics in pursuance of his avowed policy of declining to debate the Tariff Question. It culminated in the dramatic scene when for a full hour Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, stood at the table of the House and vainly endeavoured to deliver a speech. It was but yesterday and the echoes of the story still linger in the ears.

The first Parliament of King Edward VII. has not, at this present time of writing, reached the mark of distinction known on contents bills as "a Scene." It has, however, certain marked characteristics, survey of which may fittingly close this study of modern Parliaments. To begin with it gives the Ministry of the day the largest majority known for more than half a century. That is not a condition conducive to activity or virility of Parliamentary life. When the Government Whip has at his command a majority over-topping any possible combination of Opposition forces, the fighting spirit is vanquished. The element of uncertainty which adds zest to Successive divisions, is non-existent. Like the dwellers in Lotus Land, the Opposition ask,

> "What pleasure can we have
> To war with evil? Is there any peace
> In ever climbing up the climbing wave?"

The ideal condition for the growth and culture of lively times was developed in the Parliament elected in 1892, which gave Mr. Gladstone a maximum majority of forty. No one knew what a day or night might bring forth. It did amongst other things produce the historic free fight on the floor of the House which marked the last Stage of Committee on the Home Rule Bill.

Amongst this vast Ministerial majority of to-day, not always to be counted upon to maintain its full muster, is the Labour Party. Whatever its final achievements may be King Edward's first Parliament will live in history as the one in which the British Working Man succeeded in establishing a substantial numerical representation. The Labour member made his appearance at Westminster on the flood tide of Liberalism that swept away the party educated by Disraeli. Mr. Burt, it is true, was returned to the Parliament of 1874; but his election was a stray incident. It was not till the year 1900 that an extensive, well organised attempt was made by the Labour Party to capture seats. At that General Election 31 Labour candidates offered themselves, half a dozen boldly flaunting the Socialist banner. Only nine won seats, and these were chiefly old stagers like John Burns, Broadhurst, Burt, Fenwick, Pickard and Cremer. But during the Bye-elections significant success were won by Labour members, who before Parliament had run its course, nearly doubled their forces. The tide rose mightily at the Election of January, 1906. Against 15 Labour members, who sat under the leadership of Mr. Balfour, 53 were returned.

No sooner was the phalanx sworn in than it split up into two sections, hating each other for the love of the working man. One calling itself the Independent Labour Party, sits below the gangway on the Opposition side, under the leadership of Mr. Keir Hardie. Forming part of the Ministerial ranks, generally counted upon by the Government Whip, are 25 other Labour members, who spare themselves the luxury of a nominal leader. Eleven of these are returned by the miners, the majority having official connection with miners' associations, The others—Mr. Bell, for example, who represents the railway men—care for the interests of fellow-workers in other branches.

In management of his little party Mr. Keir Hardie manifestly has in view the Parliamentary force fashioned under the iron hand of Mr. Parnell. The practice of sitting below the gangway on the Opposition side is a direct imitation of the Irish Nationalists.

The independent Labour members carry on a parallel with the Irish Nationalists inasmuch as they are paid a fixed sum for their Parliamentary service. The societies affiliated with their Committee, levy on their members a tax of one penny per head per annum. This does not seem much, but it indicates a significant fact. So wide is the membership behind the independent Labour party that this small tax is sufficient to pay £200 a year to each of its representatives at Westminster.

It will be perceived that here, in analagous circumstances, is renewed the bond that proved so powerful under the control of Parnell. His followers were of course pure patriots, inspired by love of Ireland, willing to devote their lives to their country's interests. At the same time, in addition to the status of M. P's they were paid an average of £5 per week, dispensed at weekly gatherings by their chancellor of the exchequer, the ever-lamented Joseph Gillis Biggar.

The conduct of the Labour members, who appreciably leaven the mass of the new Parliament, has naturally been closely scrutinised. In the main they have triumphantly borne the ordeal. In fact they have in some respects set an example to elder members more familiar with the wearing of broadcloth. They confine their interposition in debate to topics with which they are personally familiar. With few exceptions they are commendably brief in delivery of their speeches. It is curious to note how rapidly they fall in with the customs of etiquette that govern procedure in the House, An old pal, for years familiar as Bill or Tom or Jack, is ever scrupulously alluded to in debate as "My hon. friend the Member for." Their deference to the ruling of the Chair is ready and complete. Presumably, since they have been selected to represent them at Westminster, the flower of their respective flocks, they have in one session added appreciably to the esteem with which public opinion in these modern days regards the working man.

Apart from the incursion of the Labour members doubtless in some measure due to it, the present House of Commons is a thing so wide apart from its predecessor, that it is difficult to realise that within a period of twelve months the two were born in the same kingdom. Necessarily an evolution that transforms a majority of 200 into a minority of 300 alters the appearance of the House. As one intimately familiar with the "personnel" of the last Parliament, the new one is doubly strange. Up to the end of the last Session to walk across the Lobby of the House of Commons was to find oneself at every point at touch with personal friends. To enter the Lobby now on a crowded afternoon is an experience akin to that of looking in at Victoria or Charing Cross Railway Station at the hour of its busiest traffic.

It was assumed that the Labour members, lacking sympathy with Mr. Balfour at all points, would demolish his pet device of transposing the condition of Wednesday and Friday sittings with a view to the House rising at 5-30 on the latter day. But one touch of week-ending makes all classes kin. To the general surprise they made common cause with their wealthier brethren, who have counting houses or South Coast hotels, to repair to from Friday evening to Monday. The old arrangement was consequently, on a division, confirmed.

On another point of procedure the Labour members made their influence felt. Under the old order of things debate automatically stood adjourned on the stroke of midnight. The hour of meeting being deferred by 50 minutes, the Prime Minister suggested that debate should close at half-past eleven. The Labour members insisted on closing the shops at 11 o'clock, and order was made accordingly.

Few are left of old members who lived in times when it was no uncommon thing after heated debate, to go home with the milk in the morning. To these the new time-table is still strange. Hardly are they back from dinner, than the House is up. The new departure—to be precise, the new hour of departure—has marked influence upon the tone of the House. It reduces it more than ever to the level of a prosaic business assembly.

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## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 1ST FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Arabia," Commander F. Leigh, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with English Mails of the 1st February. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Alexander, Mr R R
Brale, Miss H A
Bennett, Mr J S
Bathe, Mr H H
Bell, Mr J W
Casson Walker, Mrs G and friend
Cowan, Major W J
Coxrieft, Mrs N
Chapman, Mr W
Charles, Miss E
Cohen, Mr E S
Cooks, Miss
Church, Mr R W
Dabb, Mr C E
Dix, Mr W J and Mrs
Ennly, Sister E
Faber, Miss G
Hole, Capt H L and Mrs
Hepperaley, Mr and Mrs
Hamling, Miss
Jackson, Mrs L C
Jones, Mr F O
Kebbe, Mrs and infant
Lugg, Miss N M
Lyons, Miss
Linnington, Miss G
Macmillan, Miss C
Muriel Sister
Morrison Mr H G
Manuell, Mr T
Mulcahy, Mr W
Ogsen, Mr A W
Philpps, Mrs de Rhe and infant
Parsons, Mr A W
Phillips, Mr H
Row, Mrs M
Roberts, Mr
Reid, E C
Squire, Mr D
Surnton, Miss M W
Shilstone, Mr W H
Sedgwick, Miss
Smith, Mr E P de S
Schuster, Miss M
Taylor, Mr W C
Venir, Mr W
Williams, Lt-Col G Mrs and Miss
Western, Mrs
Whitehead, Mr P C
Willcox, Mr B B

FROM MARSEILLES

Argle, Miss E
Bayley, Mr
Black, Mr J
Barton, Mr Geo
Bayard, Mr S C
Clarke, Mr A G
Cowell, Miss R
Cooch Behar H H the Prince
Davies, Mr W S and Master
Dennis, Mr R H
Darley, Mr G S
Forbes, Mr B C
Finlay, Mrs and 2 children
Finbour, Mr W
Fagan, Rev H
Ferguson, Mr A T
Gracey, Mr S W
Garden, Miss
Gerg Begerton, Sir Philip
Hewett, Mrs and Miss
Hamilton, Mr C
Home, Capt P M
Hill house, Miss
Hart, Mr G E
Handrill, Mr A W
Indball, Mrs W
Kerrick, Mr
Kissel, Mr S, and Mrs
Kelly, Capt G H F
Lea, Mr J H and Mrs
Leventhorpe, Mr J B
Lovett, Maj Genl B and Mrs
Miller, Mr and Mrs D
Mayor, Mr M
Marsh, Capt F G and Mrs
Morshead, Mrs L
Mebbeny, Mr W
Maxwell, Dr E J
Nariman Dr R T
Nicell, Mr C
Newlyn, Mrs W T
O'Brien, Miss G
Parker, Rev W A H and Mrs
Prakasam, Mr T
Pradham, Mr N W
Pearson, Mrs A A
Perossen, Mr C
Reid Miss M
Robinson, Sir E W
Ross, Mr E B
Sircar, Mr N N
Sporny, Mr H
Stewart, Mrs T
Smith, Mr C V
Traill, Mrs W H
Tata, Mr R J and Mrs
Tosh, Mr R
Turnbull, Mr B
Tata, Mr D J and Mrs
Watkins, Mrs N
Wathan, Mr B

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Weston, Mr and Mrs

FROM PORTSAID.

Madras Bishop of
White head Mrs

FROM ADEN:—Platt, Mrs S and Miss

FOR KARACHI.

Buck Mrs C H and 2 infants
Cox, Sir E C
Cox Lady
Ross, Mrs and infant
Summerthayes, Dr J O

FOR HONGKONG.

Buncher, Mr A J
Colvelle Mr A M
Howel, Mr R A D and Mrs

## PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "RUBATTINO."

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer "Rubattino" Capt. E. Cucchi who sailed for Europe yesterday.

To Suez—Miss Pettigrew Dr R Schweizer.
To Port Said—Mr W B Boggs, and Mrs Mr Georgiadi, Mr and Mrs Lambrepoulo, Mr A D and Mrs Mangos, and child.
To Venice Mr J Inglis.
To Naples and Genoa—Miss Ager, Miss N Ager, Rev Fr Angelo, Lieut J Barroso, and Mrs, Mr and Mrs Belcher, child and two infants, Mr and Mrs Bir, two boys, infant and European nurse, Miss L Bishop, Mrs Burkhard, 1 girl, boy and infant, Miss Cameron, Mr E P and Mrs Chapman, Mr A D Chethis, Mr S R Davar, Mons, S R Dalgado, Rev Fr Filippo, Mr Gabbs Count, G di Gropello, Miss J Gregory, Mr H G and Mrs Golden and two boys, Mrs C Isaia, Miss A S Kugler, Rev and Mrs Latham, Mrs M A Maclaren, Mr F N Motabhoy, Miss Nash, Rev Fr Philip, Very, Rev Fr Raffaele, Rev G H and Mrs Rouse, Prince Ruspoli, Miss B de Sa, Miss Taylor, Mrs Tuxford, Rev Fr Vincent,
To New York—Rev W A and Mrs Phillips.

## HIGH COURT.—FEB. 16.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

564-05—Payne and Co—Mariambibi vs Ebrahim Abdoola and others Madhavji K and C.
376-06—Thakurdas and Co—Abdul Kadar bin Bala Miya bin Kassim Ooranker vs Mariambili, widow and others Payne and Co.
866-05—Maganlal, J and G Krishnaji Malujee vs Haji Ismail Hassan and others Payne and Co.

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.
Suits for hearing and Final Disposal
Long Causes.

397-04—Maganlal J and G—Hasanally Mahomedally and others vs Esmailji Suliemanji and others—Crawford B and Co.

Petition for hearing.

J. C. Bowen for Government in the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in Re-Government and Merwanji Muncherji Cama and another—Ardeser H. D. and Co. for Claimants.

Long Causes.

513-20-007-04—Mulla and M Rustomji Ardiser Cooper vs Morarji Mohanji Sorabi and J
122-06—Khunderao S and Co—Vedebai vs Govribai widow—K J Billimoria
133-06—Khunderao S and L—Haji Miya bin Mahomed Hoosein Khote vs Antone Minguel Souza—Tyabji D and Co.
770-01—Bicknell M and R—Luckmidas Valiji vs Bai Gungabai widow and others—Jasunkhlal J and H.
903-05—Chitnis and M—Dayabai Tapidas vs Choonilal Damodardas and others—Tyabji D and Co.
92-05—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Mirza Mahomed and others—Cragie L and G.
77-06—Jehangir and S—Rukbanbai vs Adamji Shaik Rajbhai and others—F P Pavri.
249-02—Matubhoy J and M—Ebrahimbhai Hassumbhai and others vs Abdulabhai Lalji and others, Edgelow G and W.
743-02—Edgelow G and W—Abdulabhai Lalji and others vs Ebrahimbhai Hassumbhai and others—Mathoboy J and M.
412-06—Madhavji K and C—Waghji Vullubhdas vs Appaji Bhagwant Dixpandi—Captain and V.
415-06—Thakurdas and Co—Pestonji Edulji Mistry and another vs Thacker Brijdas Lalji M J and Hiralal.
427-06—Tyabji D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis and M.
108-06—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapoo Kacherakar.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)
Contested Chamber matters.
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Testamentary Suits

455-06—Ardesir H D and Co—Gootbai widow and others vs Veerbai widow Mansukhlal J and H
13-06—Chitnis and M—Morob [illegible] and others vs Harischand Gopal—In person
14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji M[illegible] and another vs Valji Tooishi—Hiralal and T

Long Causes.

508-05—Little and Co—The Bombay Cloth Market Co Ld vs Jugonnath Dewji—Mirza and M
680-06—Dharamsi and Co Rastonbai widow vs Balchand Dongersey—Dophtary F and D
766-06—Payne and Co—Allana Munji and Co a firm vs Shridham Gopinath—Malvi H M and B
271-06—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Metha vs Dhanrasdas Jinabhai and others—Ardeser H D and Co
646-06—Maganlal J and G—Rewabai widow vs Jenabai Alias Latyabbanabai—Bicknell M and R
517-06—Little and Co—Wishwanath Wasudeoji vs Hussanali Mahomedali—Ardishir H D and Co
484-06—Raghavaya and B Mulchand—Pitamber and another vs Leonard B Dosse—Mehta S and L
526-06—Smetham B and N—Balkrishnadas Thakurdas vs Tricumdas Thakurdas and another—Mirza and M G and B
641-06—Khunderao S and L—Kalli[illegible] vs Kallidas Ramji—Captain and V
706-06—Mirza and M—Shaik Hoosein [illegible] Mohamed and another vs Zohrabibi widow—[illegible]
[illegible]—Dharamsi and Co—[illegible] vs Gowli Esnail Hoosein—Hiralal and T.
[illegible]—Mansukhlal J and H Mankoobai alias Gangabai widow vs Mukoond Jagonnath and others—Captain and V.

NOTE

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OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

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On the deferred system. { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

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A nice selection of Cutch, Madras, and Cashmere Silverware, Sandalwood and Vizagapatam Ivory Boxes. Embroidery and all sorts of Indian Curiosities, always kept in stock.

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ADDRESS TO DR. A. G. VIEGAS.

TO-DAY, at 7 P.M., at the Framji Cawasji Institute, Dhobi Talao, an ADDRESS will be presented to Dr. A. G. Viegas, by the Goan Community of Bombay, congratulating him on his election as President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. Sir Balchandra Krishna has kindly consented to preside.

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"HOW TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS."

[*By the late Mr. WHITELEY.*]

See Monday's
"Bombay Gazette."

Special ARTICLE written a few days before the death of the "Universal Provider."

*WILL APPEAR in our MONDAY'S ISSUE.*

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1907.

## THE RUINS OF BOMBAY.

THERE is a note of regret in the progress report of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, that the progress is not so great as the Director-General of the Department desired. Conservation claims all the time of the staff and "undermanned as we are, we can spend but little time upon original work." This is greatly deplored, for in proportion as the Department makes known and popularises old monuments, so will interest in their conservation increase. Mr. Cousens thinks that the artistic sense of the people has passed away or is relegated to those few whose business is to care for these things. These, ruminates the Director General, produce their wares to order, not so much by quality as quantity—so many square feet of decorated surface per rupee. In days gone by there seems to have been a demand for better work, more taste being shown by the people generally, so that when such buildings were erected, as we now see in ruins, the double demand of religious fitness and artistic taste was satisfied. Now the former alone remains, much less exacting, and the latter has died out. "Hence it is" adds the Director-General, "we find that, where these fine old shrines have been desecrated, there was no feeling left strong enough to rescue them from base purposes and ruin. He deplores and gives examples of the desecration and neglect of artistic and sacred buildings. The natives living in their locality have no idea of their value, but so much cannot be said in excuse of the British military authorities, who in many cases have taken our ancient shrines for the purposes of messes, quarters and stores and hacked them about to render them more convenient. Mr. Cousens waxes warm in his condemnation of the unworthy utilisation of shrines and enthusiastically describes some of those he would how have declared protected monuments. "The old and venerable temple of Ambarnatha," regarded as the finest specimen of its class below the Ghats, is "pleasantly situated in a small glen, through which runs a stream which at this point is dammed up to form a long deep pool. Upon its still surface, fringed with reeds and boulders, is reflected the old gnarled trees that overhang its grassy banks and the multitudinous lights and shades of the fretted temple in the background. The flaming blossoms of the scarlet palasa stand out in striking contrast with the purple-black masonry of the shrine. It is indeed a peaceful spot, whose quiet is only broken by the busy mainas in the trees above or the occasional splash of a kingfisher in the pool. From the walls of the temple, rows of deities still look down upon the comings and goings of intermittent pilgrims and visitors, just as they have done for the last nine centuries, and still they hold their own counsel. If one could but see all that their stony eyes have seen, all down these ages, what a mass of the details of human life would past before one, exhibiting a thousand times more lights and shades than the chiselled surface of these walls have ever displayed!" Fine writing for an official report and a very long vista of occurrences might be opened up if those stones could speak. But we fear that very much they would tell us of the "details of human life" would be quite unfit for publication.

As Mr. Cousens rightly observes, in the abundance of Buddhist, Hindu and Mahomedan work, we are apt to overlook the latter and more modest remains of the early Europeans in India and he is led to this reflection by a visit to Bassein. Mr. Cousens would have us remember, however, that whereas the former are the relics of Kingdoms and Empires, the latter are but the intermittent handiwork of a handful of alien merchants and adventurers, whose foothold upon the shores of India was, at the best, but very uncertain. The few such memories, the Director-General contends, should have a peculiar interest to us, as coming closer home, whether of the "proud and swaggering Portuguese, the impulsive French, the industrious Dutch, or the more level-headed English. They give us an occasional glimpse into their more private life and of the comforts and luxury with which they then surrounded themselves, but more especially into their religious observances and practices. Among the European nations who first sent out pioneers who planted themselves upon the Coast of India, the Portuguese were, for a time, the most important, in fact, from the beginning, they were rather soldiers of fortune and conquerors than mere merchants. From the day that Albuquerque first opened fire upon the Mahomedan fortifications of Goa, down to the time when the Mahrattas silenced the guns on the walls of Bassein and drove the Portuguese ignominously from that part of the coast, their existence in India was one of continual reprisals and petty warfare as they came into contact with neighbouring powers. Amongst other acts of aggression on their part was the capture of the Fort of Bassein, at the back door entrance to Bombay Harbour. There was a Mahomedan fort already, but the Portuguese found it too small for them and built a large one round it. Excellent work it was and the fort walls are still in excellent condition and the mortar so good that the roots of destructive plants can hardly penetrate it.

Mr. Cousens grows eloquent over the ruins. The interior of the fort is filled with dilapidated walls and debris, street after street of the ruins of dwellings interspersed with churches, convents, monasteries, whose roofless naves and crumbling walls are "sad examples of the rapacity of the Mahratta and subsequent despoilers. Walking through these ruins, overgrown with thick jungle of scrub and palm and festooned with gigantic creepers, one's thoughts go back, in imagination, to those times when these sometime proud masters of the Western Main, a sturdy race of warriors, dropped into luxurious ways of living in their well-built palaces and residences and devoted their time alternately to religion and war." In passing through these ruins and along the many streets, the imagination of Mr. Cousens conjured up scenes of the past. Senhoras, discreetly veiled, with their dusky maids, jostling—very rude and irreverent of them—with nuns of the various orders bent upon errands of mercy, and the fiercely moustached warrior, with his retinue, pushing aside the more peaceful merchant on his way to the warehouse, while all the time the air reverberates with the clang of church bells and the soft melodious chants within. Mr. Cousen's imagination is vivid—and fantastic—and we are not quite sure that somewhere in a corner of his mind is a tendency to destructiveness—or combativeness, as the phrenologist has it—along with his love of peace and conservation, or why have the dusky maids jostle the nuns and the fierce warriors elbow the merchants? Had he been flippant he would have imagined the nuns ogle the warriors, who in turn would have chucked the dusky maids under the chin. But no archæologist was ever flippant, and we are glad to have the fact on record, for the Director-General takes abrupt leave of warriors and senhoras and maids and bells and chants and rejoices that again there is the mid-day hush, when "the streets are temporarily deserted and all 'life' is still, the much loved siesta of man and beast." Alas for the days—and the customs—that are gone, the much lamented siesta with them. Where is the mid-day siesta now? In imagination, at Bassein, when "shut in from the outer word such scenes (as are reproduced in Mr. Cousen's mind) require no effort of the imagination to conjure them up; they flit across one's thoughts as something new or unexpected amongst the ruins catches the eye." There was reason to fear that the Agricultural Department would have turned the ruins into rockeries and the cloisters of the old churches into cabbage gardens. But Mr. Cousens entered a protest which we earnestly endorse.

* * *

**THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.** "If Mohamed will not come to the mountain, the mountain must go to Mohammed." And if the Sultan of Turkey refuses to develop and open up the rich countries over which his influence predominates those forces, the vitalities of other races, over which he has no control, will force upon him from without the development he tries to hinder. The final stroke of the lethargic policy of Abdul Hamid, the trump-card the Sultan has always threatened to play in the event of serious interference with European Turkey, has been his retirement from Stamboul to Baghdad. However he has been forestalled. Coming before him into the Mesopotamian plains through the gates of the Taurus mountains from Julfa and Askabad, Europe has thrown forward her enterprise; while the pioneers of Great Britain have advanced from Quetta through Baluchistan. European influence is being invited to these regions by the street fetters of the railway. On the one hand Russia and Germany have been striving to gain ports on the Persian Gulf; on the other England has moved its positions to checkmate the rival advances initiated from Petersburg and Berlin. In this railway race to the Persian Gulf Germany started from Konieh in Asia Minor; Russia from Julfa south of the Caucasus and Askabad in Turkestan; Great Britain from Quetta. The German road will have to cross 1200 miles of foreign territory over the Taurus mountains and canons before she can spread in the plains of Mesopotamia. Russia has 600 miles of rail to lay also through foreign country. The Indian line does not aim at the Persian Gulf itself, but at some centre in Persia which would prove of commercial and strategical importance in preserving England's vested interests in the fluvian valleys of the Euphrates, Tigris, and Karun as well as in Southern Persia and Turkish Arabia. The economic and strategic interests of the Indian people, side by side with the Pilgrim traffic to the holy places at Kerbela, have their claim on British statesmen.

For these reasons we welcome the suggestion made by France the other day to internationalise the Baghdad line. We read wisdom in this suggestion, because by that means alone can a most difficult problem be solved, much bitter animosity prevented, and fairplay in the participation of the fruits of commercial expansion be assured to all. We, as a country, still greatest in commercial and colonial enterprise, must certainly oppose any scheme which would allow the "pool policy" of German colonisation to be effected in one of the richest parts of the earth. The German idea is to build the Railway and settle in small communities along its route. These would grow year by year and the German grip of the territories through which the railroad would pass would be established until at last, like water poured out over a flat surface, each fat little pool or settlement would swell and gradually join its neighbour until the surface is entirely crossed. Busy and thriving German committees would make the Near East boom and buzz with their abounding energies, swarming down to Syria and Palestine, and threatening Egypt and, possibly through Persia, India itself. The Germanisation of the Near East which lies behind the Baghdad Railway scheme is a possibility which must be seriously reckoned with by England, and, to be frank, must never be allowed. We must insist upon a voice in the development of Mesopotamia. We must keep full and complete control of the waters high up where the heads of the irrigation canals are taken off from the rivers to do this, if the Railway Scheme is to be completed, we must keep absolutely in our hands that portion of the road which runs through the confines of the Baghdad province to the north of Mosul and thence down to the Persian Gulf. This must be done. And so, unwilling to stand in the way of France, Russia, and Germany each getting their fair share, but determined to preserve our own enormous interests, we could endorse, as a nice and fair proposal, the internationalisation of the line, as the means most likely to guarantee the development of the concern and safeguard the interest of all.

* * *

**THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.** THE annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, a bulky, but interesting and valuable document—to whose contents we hope to refer at greater length hereafter—came to hand yesterday. Besides dealing with the principal diseases which have attacked the civil population, the British troops and the Indian troops, it contains reports on the progress effected during the official year 1905-6. During that period it is shown a considerable amount of original work was done in connection with Malta-fever and professional knowledge of the disease, especially as regards its dissemination, has been much increased thereby. Researches were carried out for the most part by the Mediterranean Fever Commission, working under the supervision of an advisory committee of the Royal Society. Summarising the work of the Commission, the Sanitary Commissioner tells us that the *micrococcus melitensis* shows no sign of being able to lead saprophytic life: outside the body it can retain its vitality for a long period, but it does not multiply. Many domestic animals are found to suffer naturally from the disease and, of these, the goat seems the most susceptible. It was demonstrated that the milk of goats that are infected and have a marked blood reaction may not necessarily contain the micrococcus and that, in the milk of a goat, the blood serum of milk of which has no agglutinative action, the micrococcus is not found. In the various experiments carried out by the commission it was found that animals, chiefly monkeys and goats, were infected by the respiratory and digestive tracts by using infected dust and infected food. With human beings the pollution of hands and food play a significant part in dissemination, Great benefit from therapeutic inoculation is reported and suggests inoculation for prophylaxis. Several other special inquiries are reported upon, the principal being typhoid fever generally, dysentery in jails and lunatic asylums, malaria in Bengal and the inquiry into the etiology of Kala Azar.

* * *

**CEYLON'S RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.** The latest despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of Ceylon shows that he has no intention of departing from his original position of delaying further railway construction as far as possible for the present. He claims that the present is a bad time as regards the money market, despite the announcement of Mr. Winston Churchill regarding the necessity for railway communication in West Africa, and denies that the local government has any right to absorb its surpluses without the consent of the Colonial Office. This will not be received will delight in the island. For some two years past the demand for further railway communication has been growing louder and louder until there is scarcely a representative body which has not made its formal complaint at the delay. There is, indeed, one scheme, that for a line from Bandarawala to Passara, but each official seems to have a different view on the matter both as regards site and guage, and although on January 23rd a request was sent home for a party of engineers to carry out the survey, there still seems to be a chance that the work will be destined for a pigeon hole rather than immediate use. It is hard to understand why the Colonial Secretary objects so strongly to grant Ceylon her desires. Were it but a pious opinion on the part of some official who makes railway construction a hobby it would be a different thing. As it is, the Colonial Office is denying that, without which, the up-country population of the island say, they cannot hope to compete with other countries. To-day Ceylon is endeavouring to take premier place in the rubber world. The only means of securing this is to provide the best article at the cheapest rate, and cheap rates are impossible when there are no modern methods of communication. There is probably no more progressive colony than Ceylon and, at the present, none with so bright a commercial outlook. Both tea, the old product, and rubber, the new, are actively rising markets and, quite apart from new plantations, each year should now see a greater outturn. The Colonial Secretary may well learn a lesson from the Secretary for India who finds railway construction taking a very large and useful place in the programme before him.

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THE Anchor Liner s. s. "Olympia" homeward bound passed Suez on the 12th instant.

SIR J. P. HEWETT arrived at Allahabad from Lucknow on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

THE N.Y.K. steamer "Totomi Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 14th instant and "Sombaz Maru" left Singapore for Honkong yesterday.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Koerber," from Trieste, left Aden on the morning of the 14th instant and is due here on the 19th instant.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Arabia were: Sir Philip G. Egerton, H. H. the Prince of Cooch Behar, Bishop of Madras and Prince Deynduff.

It was announced in a paper published on the West Coast of Africa that "Barrister Halm arrived from Winneba on the morning of Sunday. At nine o'clock on the same day all that was mortal of the late Ernest Halm was conveyed to the Wesleyan Cemetery, Fahudzi, for interment."

MRS. CLARK, postmistress and letter carrier, of Newnham, near Baldock, Herts, is now sixty-six and has been in the service of the Post Office for fifty-two years. For many years she did the clerical work, but afterwards took to delivering the letters, a work in which she is still engaged. She has walked about 100,000 miles on foot. Her daily round is eleven miles.

SWINDON has a dog which, a morning paper states, took out its own licence. With a letter in its mouth the animal went up to the counter of the post-office. When the envelope was opened by the clerk it was found to contain the message, "I want a licence," for which the requisite amount was enclosed. While the document was being made out the dog barked and dashed about, but trotted away as soon as the licence had been sealed up in an envelope and placed in its mouth it

THE intention to give the name of St. Paul's Hall to the building in Great Portland-street which is to be the successor to the demolished St. James's Hall is not to be carried out. As soon as it was announced that "St. Paul's Hall" was to be the name of the new hall objections were made. Messrs. Vert and Sinkins, the managers, took steps to astertain the opinions of the general public. They received over 30,000 communications on the subject and it has been decided to continue the name St. Jame's Hall.

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

## MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

## Mr. John Burns.

## THE AGA KHAN'S ARTICLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

IF the Derbyshire election where a "Lib-Lab" has been elected in the place of a Liberal by a majority—a thousand below that secured by the Ministerialists a year ago, is—symptomatic of the country generally, which is doubttful, the Prime Minister may be congratulated on having re-arranged his team without running any risk. The changes rendered necessary by Mr. Bryce's acceptance of an Ambassadorship only occasion one by-election, Monmouthshire, where the Conservatives have no more chance of success than Mr. Will Crooks would have of being chosen as Parliamentary representative of the University of Oxford. On the whole the appointments are respectable. Perhaps the entrance of Mr. McKenna to the Cabinet may be open to question, but if it was done to appease Sir Charles Dilke, it is not a bad move, for the Right Hon. Baronet is a man to be reckoned with and there is good reason to believe that he resented, as he had a right to resent, his sacrifice to the "Nonconformist Conscience" on the formation of the present Government. Politically Mr. McKenna is, if not Sir Charles Dilke's *alter ego*, at any rate his pupil. Mr. Runciman's selection for the post of Secretary to the Treasury—admittedly the most important post outside the Cabinet—will have been gall and wormwood to Mr. T. R. Buchanan who, if report is true as in this case I believe it is, was much put out because he was not chosen for this office originally. He fancies himself as a financier and thought that his services were not required by his present subordinate position in the War Office. Mr. Runciman, and not Mr. Buchanan, succeeds Mr. McKenna at the Treasury; Mr. Charles Hobhouse becomes Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India; and Dr. Macnamara goes to the Local Government Board as Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Burns's department. Dr. Macnamara's elevation to Ministerial rank is in its way almost as remarkable as the rise of Mr. Burns, and is equally popular with all parties.

### THE MAN OF THE WEEK.

Mr. John Burns has unquestionably been the man of the week. His fiery speech which I mentioned last week was immediately followed by an action by the "Standard" to commit him for contempt of court, So far as the mere layman could judge it was certainly contempt of court in that it was obviously capable of influencing the jury in the libel suit brought by the Progressive leaders against the "Standard." Mr. Burns asserted that everyone knew the "Standard's" charge of corruption against the Progressives to be unfair, untrue and unfounded and appealed to his hearers to resist the invasion of public life by the sensational and mischievous slanders of the yellow press. Thus there seemed to be the piquant possibility of a Minister of the Crown being condemned from the judicial bench.

This actually happened, though the court refused to sanction further proceedings against Mr. Burns. Mr. Justice Darling in his summing up, described Mr. Burns' speech as one of "extraordinary indiscretion and impropriety." Particularly grotesque in his opinion was Mr. Burns' suggestion that he himself was the proper person as President of the Local Government Board to settle the question of the fairness of the "Standard's" charges. That showed a very slight regard for the administration of justice by the Courts of the King.

The nastiest cut of all followed. "It is difficult to say of other people", continued the Judge, "what kind of literature or oratory would influence them, but I cannot see myself that such a speech as this will advance the case of the plaintiffs or damage that of the defendants. The violence of it, the grotesqueness of the suggestion that the proper person to try this case was the gentleman who made this speech, would to my mind prevent its having the effect of influencing the jury against the defendants whose case was prejudged in this manner." On these grounds Mr. Justice Darling refused the "Standard's" application. Pearls of wisdom fell from the lips of Mr. Justice Phillimore, who agreed with the view taken by his colleague, but on different grounds. "I am glad to take this opportunity" he said "of repeating what I have said before. That is, that the world has gone mad on the doctrine of contempt of court and that the doctrine should not be extended but diminished." Journalists of all descriptions hailed this dictum with delight. From the newspaper point of view the "Standard's" application was somewhat unpatriotic, Contempt of court is sufficiently a bogey to editors without any extension of the doctrine being effected by newspaper applications. His serenity unruffled by this judicial "slating" Mr. Burns on Tuesday, by command of the King, travelled down to Windsor to dine and spend the night at the Castle. This is the first occasion on which Mr. Burns has remained overnight at Windsor. One wonders whether memories of the old socialist and labour days presented themselves to the Minister as he travelled in a first class reserved compartment to Windsor and thence to the Castle in a royal carriage drawn by a pair of the King's horses, with a postilion. Did he recall his famous phrase "no man is worth more than £500 a year" as he went to his room on the Edward III. Tower, the windows overlooking the long walk and Frogmore and giving an enchanting view even at this season of the year.

Meanwhile the L. C. C. election campaign, which Mr. Burns opened in his speech at the Queen's Hall, is being continued with growing heat on both sides. The Progressive journals can find no words strong enough to condemn the Reformers' insinuations of corruption. Sir Francis Mowatt has pertinently inquired as to who really believes such charges levelled against men of such high standing as Lord Welby and other prominent men on the Council. The Reformers' leaders, to their credit, have eagerly dissociated themselves from the accusations, which are however being repeated *ad nauseam* in a part of the press. The chief cries of both parties are as a matter of fact, insincere, The Progressives point to the really non-existent peril of huge private trusts if they are ousted, while the moderate journals present every day harrowing pictures of the future if the Progressives are returned and realise their "ideal rates" of 20/- in the £1. The battle rages fast and furious as polling-day, March 2, draws near. Most impartial prophets predict that the Progressives will be reduced in numbers, but will still be in a majority on the Council.

### THE WHITELEY MURDER.

The mystery which surrounded the murder of Mr. William Whiteley has to a certain extent been cleared up by a remarkable statement issued to the Press by the Solicitors of a Mr. George Rayner:

"Many statements have been appearing in the Press during the past few days connecting our client, Mr. George Rayner, with the man now lying in St. Mary's Hospital accused of the murder of the late Mr. William Whiteley. Our client feels very acutely that his name has been used and published in this way. We are therefore instructed to give to you a definite statement of the facts, concerning which so much has been written, and we trust that after having these facts clearly set out, no further liberties will be taken with our client's name. The facts are briefly as follows:—There were two sisters, one by name Emily Turner and the other Louie Turner, Louie Turner being an assistant at William Whiteley's. The other sister was visited by Mr. George Rayner. Some time after Mr. Rayner made the acquaintance of Miss Emily Turner he was informed that Miss Emily Turner had given birth to a child, and that the child was his. Mr. Rayner thereon assumed the duties and obligations thus thrust upon him and proceeded with the up-bringing and education of this son. About two years after this, Miss Emily Turner was again about to give birth to a child and she thereupon confessed to Mr George Rayner that the son he was bringing up as his own son was in fact neither his son nor her own and in fact that she did not give birth to it. This confession being made it was mutually agreed between Mr Reyner and Mis Turner that the son should be relegated to its proper parents. Miss Emily Turner informed Mr Rayner that the child she was about to give birth to was his child, and although Mr Rayner had grave reasons to doubt this owing to the position in which he found himself, he felt it incumbent upon him to accept responsibility and promised Miss Turner that the child should be properly educated. Shortly after this, Miss Turner left Mr Rayner and was married. Mr. Rayner has kept his promise to Miss Turner and has acted as foster father to this latter son who is the man now lying in St. Mary's Hospital. The infant was registered by Miss Emily Turner wrongfully in Mr Rayner's name, the only name to which he is entitled being that of his mother.

The mother of the prisoner has been dead some time.

Mr. Whiteley's funeral was made the occasion of a great demonstration of mourning. The great emporium was closed and 6,000 employes followed their late master to the grave. The body was carried from Porchester Terrace to Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, where part of the service was read. The coffin was interred at Kensal Rise in the vault which already held the body of Mr. Whiteley's eldest son.

Nearly £2,000,000 is the amount of the Universal Provider's fortune. Half of it goes to different charities and to the foundation of a home for the aged poor. The residue, after numerous legacies, goes to the members of his family.

Some of Mr. Whiteley's letters written in 1902 and 1903 during which years he had several transactions with his murderer, have been published, and from various readings, those from which the following typical extracts are taken were addressed to Mr Harrison Hill, the entertainer, who appears to have been a close friend of the murdered man:—

"I am truly delighted to hear you have made such an excellent rule (as that of keeping at home on Sundays)," wrote Mr. Whiteley. "A man's wife and children have the first claim to his leisure time, and happy may the man be who abides by it. I have one or two favourite mottoes—the first is: 'keep the home happy.' I am a very happy man, for I have a clear conscience, a light heart and a good constitution, and I think those three things alone ought to make any reasonable man happy. I always say, if I had to be punished for all that I am supposed to be guilty of, what a fearful punishment mine would be. But if I am only punished for what they can prove me guilty of—well, then I do not in the least fear my punishment. . . . Well, 'tis said that Fortune favours the brave; so that we brave fellows get highly favoured, which is quite right—and so say all of us."

### THE LEWIS CASE.

The Home Office is in bad odour just now, possibly because Mr. Herbert Gladstone is looked upon in some quarters as the weakest member of the present Cabinet. Only a few weeks have passed since Sir A. Conan Doyle exposed the obvious injustice of the sentence passed some years ago on Mr. G. E. T. Edaljee, the Parsee solicitor of great Wyrley in Staffordshire, who was convicted on a charge of maiming cattle at night. Sherlock Holmes has proved the innocence of Mr. Edalji conclusively, mainly by pointing out that he is half blind and by no means an athlete. It was therefore impossible that he could have penetrated cordons of police, committed the outrages, and escaped by a wild nocturnal flight across most difficult country. There are some ugly facts which the police will have to explain, for Sir Arthur accuses them of the deliberate manufacture of evidence against Mr. Edalji. The anonymous letters which played so great a part in the case have reappeared and this time no sane person attributes their authorship to Mr. Edalji himself. But the Home Office has taken no steps for the award of compensation to the victim of an evident miscarriage of justice.

The Edalji affair has been followed by the case of Mr. George Lewis, a young man who was sentenced by Sir Ralph Littler in November last to three years' penal servitude on a charge of cashing a worthless cheque for £2. The chief witness for the prosecution was a servant girl, named Marsh, who on January 25 made a full confession of the perjury she had committed in Court. Her motive was to shield her lover, a man named Brady, now in custody accused of passing other worthless cheques. The trial itself was remarkable. A dispute arose between the Judge, Sir Ralph Littler, and the defending counsel as to the line of defence to be adopted. Five witnesses went into the box to establish an *alibi* on Lewis' behalf. Sir Ralph, who has an unenviable record for the almost brutal severity of some of his sentences, informed the jury that in his opinion the only really reliable witness was the girl Marsh, and on that instruction the jury found Lewis guilty and Sir Ralph passed an exemplary sentence. This has been reduced to fifteen months, and Lewis' innocence seems scarcely to be doubted in any quarter. He has not however been released and is still confined in the prison at Wormwood Scrubbs.

Mr. Gladstone spoke at Leicester on Wednesday night and a member of the audience handed him a list of questions concerning the Lewis case. Mr. Gladstone made a straightforward reply to the effect that the case was receiving the fullest consideration, and was finally goaded into informing his hearers not to believe all that they read in some newspapers. The righting of a wrong is a praiseworthy feat in journalism, but the offensive manner in which it is being done in this instance, rather more than counteracts the good effect of the agitation if it is successful.

Lewis, however, had no knowledge whatever of the person whose evidence sent him to gaol, and the case, following close on the Edalji exposure, has raised serious doubts as to the immunity from the law of any innocent man who has unwittingly aroused the hatred of some persons unknown to him. Lewis' own career, until the time of his conviction, was apparently blameless. The matter is being made the basis for a campaign for the institution of a Court of Criminal Appeal which shall examine and dispose of such cases without waiting for the cumbrous machinery of the Home Office to be set in motion. The liberty of the subject is in danger of becoming something of a farce under a system which allows no special appeal, to the victim of an admitted miscarriage of justice.

### "SOME THOUGHTS ON INDIAN DISCONTENT."

This is the subject of a notable article that appears in the February number of the "National Review" from the pen of the Aga Khan, who sums up the present attitude of the people of India towards their rulers, in the following sentence:—"A sentimental loyalty to the Crown and the Flag and a practical discontent——a discontent that, though not disloyal, has yet in it the germs of danger." He expects that this assertion will be denied, and he gives reasons for the faith that is in him. He unhesitatingly accepts the views put forward by the Vernacular Press as representing the thoughts of "the public" and he brushes aside the notion that disaffection merely exists amongst "the articulate." He then examines the causes of discontent, and expresses entire disagreement with the theories of the Hyndman School. Indeed, he is profoundly convinced of a general and progressive increase of prosperity in India, even amongst the rural population. But man does not live by bread alone nor by prosperity *plus* efficient administration. "Dissatisfaction," he says, "is not owing to the absence of political concessions made to the people, but to the fact that the public do not see themselves getting appreciably fitter notwithstanding all the universities, schools &c. for ever exercising reasonable political pwer." "It must not," he goes on to say, "be imagined that because the lower and middle classes of the towns and villages the 20 per cent. that count most in India, do not talk of the Queen's proclamation, that they have never heard of it or have forgotten it. Certainly the word proclamation is unknown to most of them. But there is a very distinct idea that when the late Queen-Empress assumed the Government of India, a distinct promise was made that no difference except fitness would exist between her Indian and English subjects, and that, step by step, everything would be done to raise the brown to the level of the white." The "the poor Indian" wants to know when the first earnest steps in "raising him morally" will be taken. What is the remedy? In the Aga Khan's opinion the only thing to be done is to adopt the plan recommended by the Maharaja of Gaekwar at the Bombay Social Reform Conference—namely to substitute for the "political Viceroalty" a "non political Regency" with a Royal Prince, a son or grandson of the Sovereign, as permanent Regent. He is to go out to India at about the same age as the competition-wallah does, and to remain until he is fifty or more. "The Regent, being free from political cares would put himself at the head of all movements, social, literary, economic and artistic that improved the relations of all sections of society, that destroyed racial and religious particularisms, that helped to amalgamate the parts into a healthy whole." His idea is that the Government lacks sympathy because its Constitution prevents its members from having the time to take an active interest in the life and social progress of the people. There is of course something to be said in favour of a Royal Prince being the Viceroy or Regent, as the Aga Khan oddly prefers to call him, but I am inclined to think that none of us, now living, will ever see a son or grandson of the reigning sovereign of the British Empire installed in Calcutta as permanent representative of the Supreme Ruler.

(Concluded on page 7.)

# MUDDLED AND UNPREPARED.

## KUROPATKIN'S STORY OF THE WAR.

## Disobedient Generals.

## CONTRASTS OF COWARDICE AND BRAVERY.

### HOME TROUBLES LOSE THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, February 14.

A Reuter telegram publishes full extracts from General Kuropotkin's history of the late war, which history was confiscated immediately it appeared. It is a dismal retrospect of muddle, unpreparedness and disorganisation. Again and again, says the history, Generals flatly disobeyed orders, notably General Bilderling and Kaulbars, whom Kuropatkin holds responsible for the Shaho and Mukden disasters, respectively

The Russian troops are described as lacking in warlike spirit and inexperienced, and in some cases untrustworthy. There were, says Kuropatkin, disastrous dissensions, and jealousy among high Officers who were more eager to carry out their own ideas than those of Kuropatkin. Their early contempt for the enemy changed into an extreme over-estimate of the Japanese. Instances are given of many Officers leaving the firing line on the flimsiest of pretexts. Kuropatkin contrasts this with the fervour of the Japanese, whose one idea was to conquer or die. Yet, in spite of everything, Kuropatkin asserts that when peace was signed, the Russian Army was keen and efficient and schooled in war. The great mass of the Officers had distinguished themselves by personal courage and military aptitude. The history concludes by saying that when peace was signed Russia, thanks to the development of her armies, had gained, a right to victory, but that owing to political troubles at home and the indifference of the nation to the war, the *morale* necessary to carry off victory was lacking

The Moscow correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

The following particulars about General Kuropatkin's Memoirs of the Russo-Japanese War, have been given me by a man I met lately whom I have reason to suspect of belonging to the Socialist Revolutionary party. General Kuropatkin wrote the memoirs originally without any intention of immediate publication. They were meant to be rather in the nature of a posthumous justification of the man upon whose shoulders lay all the burden of the war. On his return from the front he was not received by the Czar, but retired to his country seat, and probably found consolation for deeply wounded feelings in the compisition of this invaluable record. The book begins with a wide survey of the circumstances *ante bellum*, deals fully with the causes of the war, and includes some account of the author's visit to Japan. My informant was unable or unwilling to give me more detailed accounts of the book, but said that while written in the tone naturally to be expected of its author, no attempt was made to cover up certain points relating to the Russian methods of organizing a war, whidh probably account for the disasters and almost entirely exonerate the troops.

The manuscript of the first part of the work was stolen, and means were found to secretly transcribe the reminder unknown to the author. From these copies a full version of the book was printed abroad by the agents of the Socialist-Revolutionary party, and is now circulating in the party in Russia. The copies, which must have been smuggled through, are not numerous, and as many as 150 names are entered on the lists of members waiting for their turn to read every copy. My informant declared that until the party had extracted all the use to be got out of these memoirs no one outside the party would be allowed to get hold of a copy. The foreign edition is in the form of a large octavo of 700 pages of close print, and contains the entire work In the edition which was to have been published openly in Russia, but has been stopped for the present, the work is in two parts, and is believed to be a revised version, printed, presumably, when General Kuropatkin discovered that his manuscripts had been tampered with or disappeared. From this version much would be naturally omitted, but enough remains to cause considerable heart burning in many high quarters.

From other sources I hear that General Kuropatkin sent a few copies of his own edition to private friends both at home and abroad. Perhaps this may account for the challenges to a duel which he has received, it is said, from several of the generals whose conduct of their commands would inevitably form the subject of comment in the memoirs. Generals Kuropatkin was recently summoned to the Czar for the first time since he left to take command of the Rhssian armies in the Manchuria. The newspapers affirm that the post of the Viceroy of the Caucasus was to be offered to General Kuropatkin, but others say, with more probability, that he was summoned by his Imperial master to give an account of his authorship of these memoirs.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

# THE CHANNEL COMMAND.

## A Different Complexion.

## LORD CHARLE'S BERESFORD'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, February 15.

It is authoritatively stated that Lord Charles Beresford accepted the Channel Command in September last and has since been in communication with the Admiralty with reference to the strength of the Fleet and other conditions. The differences of opinion are now satisfactorily settled. Lord Charles Beresford never actually declined the Command.

# THE SUFFRAGETTES.

## Prefer Prison to Fines.

LONDON, February 15.

The Suffragettes have been sentenced to pay fines varying in amount from seven to forty shillings, with the alternative of going to prison for periods varying from a week to a month. They have all gone to prison. Mrs. Despard was sentenced to twenty-one days.

# VISITORS TO TIBET.

## The One Sided Prohibition.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, February 15.

Mr. Rees asked for a relaxation of the veto on entering Tibet from India, in view of the fact that travellers could enter that country without difficulty from China and Russia. Mr. Morley replied that for political and diplomatic reasons, the prohibition was still in force and that there was not sufficient ground for reconsidering the matter at present, nor for a period which was not likely to be unlimited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, February 15.

Information has been received that the price of Indian goods in Lhasa is falling owing to the large quantity collected there. Wool and Yak tails are cheaper than usual. Trade in brick tea from China is reviving, now that peace been restored in Batang.

# THE IRISH QUESTION.

## Mr. Birrell's First Step.

## TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL COUNCIL.

## LORD CLANRICARDE'S ESTATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, February 14.

Mr. Birrell has given notice of a Bill to establish an Irish Council.

It is understood that owing to Mr. Dillon's and Mr. Redmond's objections, the Cabinet is now considering an amendment to the original draft in the direction of increasing the elective as compared with the nominated element, and extending the financial powers.

LONDON, February 12.

Mr. Birrell, speaking in the House of Commons, said that he agreed with the Nationalists that the reinstatement of the Irish evicted tenants did not brook delay. Everything possible, he said, would be done to hasten the settlement of the matter. He referred to the shocking case of Lord Clanricarde, who should be treated after the fashion of the Bombay Court Wards. He would willingly deprive him of the management of estates with which he was wholly incompetent to deal.

[The Bishop of Raphoe, Mr. John Redmond, M. P. and Mr. Alderman O'Mara (Limerick) have issued the following appeal to the Irish people for funds for the work of the Irish Parliamentary party, of which Mr. Redmond is Chairman :—

"Until the battle for Home Rule is won we have no option, but to appeal from year to year to your generosity for the steady maintenance of an Irish Parliamentary party and the Irish national movement. A pledge bound party in constant attendance during the session, backed by a vigorous organisation and agitation in Ireland, is the only instrument by which in our day this country can attain that object, and it would be vain to hope that the party could be manned by members who would truly voice the wants of Ireland, if the representation were left to men who could defray their own expenses in Parliament.

"We need scarcely enlarge on the extent to which the Irish leaders will require the strength of a full attendance at their back to deal in the best way for Ireland with such proposals as will be made during the coming session by the Government for the control of Irish affairs. The country requires a thoroughly efficient party to enforce the demand which, we may well assume, the national organisation will formulate in no doubtful terms, to the effect that any scheme submitted by the Government shall be an honest advance on the road to Irish self government, and must not be of a character calculated, directly, or indirectly, to break up the army that has been created for the nation for one purpose above all others—to win Home Rule for Ireland. The character of the measure of Irish self-government to be submitted to Parliament during the coming session will depend on the extent to which the country strengthens the hands of the Irish party and supports the party in its efforts to make that measure reasonably satisfactory.

"The work done by the party in 1906 is an instructive proof of what can be achieved by discipline, united action, and perseverance. The Labourers Act is a great measure which places on the Statute-book nearly all the reforms in the interests of the Irish agricultural labourers, which the Irish Parliamentary party and the national and labourers' organisations have been fighting for for 25 years. The Town Tenants Bill, though defective in many particulars, embodies great principles, the legislative recognition of which will be of enormous value to the town tenants of Ireland. No man who believes that public service to Ireland ought to be encouraged by fair recognition will deny that the Irish party deserve full credit for the passage of these two measures.

"In additon to the passage of the above-mentioned important Acts, the party have secured new regulations greatly facilitating the work of reinstating evicted tenants, and have throughout the session, incessantly and with considerable effect, pressed upon the Government, the duty of expediting the work of reinstatement. The party have also during the recent session succeeded in destroying the infamous Arms Act, which for 26 years stood upon the Statute-book as a menace and an insult to Ireland and a disgrace to England. And, though last not least, the Irish party, in circumstances of the greatest possible complexity and difficulty, have during the recent session defended the Catholic schools of our countrymen in England with a fidelity, courage, and Parliamentary skill, which has won for them the admiration of all friends of religious education, and greatly helped the prospects of Catholic schools in the perilous course of future administration and legislation."]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

# FAMINE IN INDIA.

## Sir F. Lely's Lecture at the Society of Arts.

## LORD CURZON'S TRIBUTE TO BRITISH METHODS.

LONDON, February 15.

Sir Frederick Lely delivered a lecture before the Society of Arts upon famine in India.

The Railway, he said, was the greatest weapon in fighting famine; the organization of relief would do much to bring Englishmen and Indians together.

Lord Curzon, Sir M. Bhownaggree, Sir Charles Eliott, Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. Thomas (?) Thornton were present.

Lord Curzon eulogized Sir F. Lely as one of the most eminent Civilians of India. Thanks to experience, the growth of intelligence among Indians, and evolutions of famine codes, the mortality from famine was steadily [illegible].

The Government, said his Lordship, studied the approach of famine with the care of a generalissimo preparing for a campaign. He personally did not know which most to admire—the patience of the Indian, the heroism of officers, both Indian and British, in caring for the suffering, or the heroism of the missionaries.

Lord Curzon concluded : "Let those wanting to see what Britain is able to do, go to India. They will see what no Government in the world, except the British, is capable of and what no Government, that might be substituted for the British, would attempt to undertake."

# INDIANS AND THE TRANSVAAL.

## Review of the Correspodence.

LONDON, February 15.

A Blue Book has been published in reference to the Asiatic Ordinance mentioned in Reuter's telegram of the 3rd December. Lord Engin, in a dispatch announcing the decision, says that, in view of the objections raised by the deputation of Transvaal Indians mentioned on the 27th November, while he attached due weight to the opinion of the White community, a hasty decision was impossible. Lord Selborne, in a vigorous reply, regrets the disallowance of the Ordinance and says that he fears the action of the new Legislature now that the matter is unsettled. He denies that the ordinance imposed degrading conditions and complains of mis-statements in that connection, giving as an instance the statement made by Sir Lepel Griffin at the reception of the deputation that the prejudice of the Whites was largely based on fears of an extensive immigration. The power of control over immigration would result in a more favourable attitude towards Indians already in the Transvaal. The Transvaaler was willing to recognize the claims of Indians on His Majesty's Government but was prepared to protest and even resist them when they involve peopling his country with a people whom he would always regard as an alien race.

# THE TURKISH TRANSPORT IN THE CANAL.

## No Explanation.

## WOUNDED MEN LANDED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, February 15.

The Turkish transport has landed at Suez seventeen men who were wounded. Altogether three hundred jumped overboard and escaped, and ten were killed.

# THE OPIUM TRADE.

## Duty on Chinese Product Increased.

LONDON, February 15.

Mr. Morley announced that China had increased the duty on native opium to 115 taels, which was above the duty on imported opium. His Majesty's Government is considering proposals for a corresponding enhancement of the latter.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## Hon'ble Mr. Miller Succeeds Sir Denzil Ibbetson.

## SELECTION VIEWED FAVOURABLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, February 15.

Commenting on the Hon'ble Mr. Miller's appointment in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson as Revenue and Agricultural Member, the *Pioneer* says :—"It was practically a foregone conclusion that Mr. Miller would be appointed to the vacancy, for Revenue matters have generally been in the hands of certain members belonging either to the United Provinces or the Punjab. Mr. Miller has, moreover had experience which throughly fits him for the post, as he was Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the United Provinces in the early nineties, and was afterwards Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. He had the distinction of being Private Secretary to Lord Curzon for some months, and also to Lord Ampthil, when the latter acted as Viceroy, from which post he passed to the Presidentship of the Survey Committee. His work has been mostly in the Secretariat, but he has never lost his interest in Land questions since he did the Settlement of the Muzaffarnagar District. The Central Provinces will lose a Chief Commissioner who has concerned himself deeply in their progress ; but if Mr. Miller's successor is chosen from the ranks of the local Commission, this loss will soon be made good."

# THE "PUNJABEE" DEFAMATION CASE.

## Editor and Proprietor Sentenced to Hard Labour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, February 15.

Mr. Mant, the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore has delivered Judgment in the "Punjabee" prosecution case. He finds both the accused guilty under Section 153 (a) of the Indian Penal Code, that is to say, of attempting to stir up enmity and hatred between two races. He sentences Jaswant Rai, the Proprietor, who had greatly aggravated the original offence by endeavouring to substantiate his published statements, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, and, in default of payment, to an additional term of 6 months. Lala Athavalle, the Editor, is sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 with, in default of payment, an additional three months' imprisonment.

Notice of Appeal was given.

A crowd of Hindus, apparently of the student class, thereafter paraded the principal thoroughfares and indulged in loud lamentations, hooting every European that passed them.

# U. P. JUDGES AND COLLECTORS.

## Transfers and Postings for the Hot Weather.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, February, 15.

The following transfers and postings of Judges and Collectors of the United Provinces has been settled for the hot weather.

Mr. Hamblin retires in April.

Mr. Broun, Gorakhpur, takes the Fyzabad Commissionership.

Mr. Johnston of Sultanpur goes to Sitapur when Mr. Partridge takes leave in March.

Mr. Yusuf Ali will hold charge of Sultanpur till Mr. Whittle returns from leave.

Mr. Fremantle leaves Kheri to take up his appointment as Registrar of the Co-operative Credit Societies in March. Mr. Faunthorpe from Muzaffarnagar will succeed him at Kheri. Pandit Jwala Prasad from Etah succeeds Mr. Faunthorpe and Mr. Cotton, Joint Magistrate, Meerut, officiates as Magistrate and Collebtor, Etah.

Messrs. Hopkins, Silberradand W. E. M.Campbell, takes leave, and Agra Banda and Hamirpur Districts will be held by Messrs. Edwards, Lambert and O'Donnell.

Mr. Rose officiates as Collector of Etawah in Mr. Edward's place,

Mr. Alexander officiates as Magistrate of Mirzapur, when Mr. Wyndham goes on leave.

Mr. S. Johnston succeeds Pandit Ram Antar Pande as Judge of Mainpuri, when the latter goes on transfer to Azamgarh, from which Judgeship Mr. Daniels proceeds on leave in April.

# DEATH OF MAJOR HOBBS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, February 15.

I regret to record the death of Major S. H B. Hobbs of the 17th Murray's Jat Lancers, which occurred at Lucknow on the 13th instant from consumption. Major Hobbs was formerly well known as an enthusiastic Polo player.

# INDIA'S ILLS.

## A New Disease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, February 15.

A novel disease, called dudhro by native physicians, and somewhat resembling erysipelas, has appeared in the Lathan and Bukhri villages in the Kandiaro taluka. It is said that most of the cases prove fatal. The face swells to a great extent, and unless the swelling bursts there is little hope of recovery.

# LORD WENLOCK'S RETURN HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, February 15.

Lord Wenlock with his sister the Hon'ble Mrs. Portland left Madras yesterday evening for Bombay *en route* to England,

# THE AMIR'S VISIT.

## DRIVE THROUGH THE NATIVE TOWN.

## Visit to Furniture Bazar.

## AT TREACHER'S.

## TEA AT THE YACHT CLUB.

His Majesty Habibula Khan was as fresh as ever when he rose yesterday morning and was again seen on the verandah taking a bird's eye-view of the Town. With his characteristic activity he was ready for his day's engagements though what they were no one could guess until he was on the spot. Immediately after reciting his usual matins the first thought that came to his mind was when and where he should say his Juma Prayers, it being Juma, or Friday, the Sabbath of the Mahomedans. His Majesty expressed a wish to attend the Juma Masjid which is the principal mosque in Bombay. This wish being made known Mr. Gell, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Phillips, the Deputy Commissioner, motored to the Masjid to make the necessary arrangements. Mr. Sloane, head of the Bombay Detective Police, and Inspector Sullivan were in charge of this part of the programme.

As was desired by His Majesty a drive through the native town was arranged. He was informed that every thing was ready to start. And the silent siddley, now at the disposal of the Amir, was waiting in the portico, and His Majesty, attired in a summer suit and wearing that peculiarly shaped sunhat which was made after his own design, came down from his appartments and took his seat in the motor. The Royal visitor was accompanied by Major Bird and Mr. Phillips, Lieutenent Jenkins being at the wheel, and the motor drove to Furniture Bazar, Chuckla.

### DRIVE THROUGH NATIVE TOWN.

The Amir's motor wheeled through the native town and, the Royal figure now being more or less familiar, the Bombay people were soon cognisant of the fact that it was the Amir who was passing. In a second motor car which followed the Siddley were seated the interpreter and two Afghan attendants on His Majesty. When the vehicles entered Chucla Street to reach the Furniture Bazar the pace was necessarily kept slow and a report was soon abroad that the Afghan Monarch was visiting the locality. The motor-car of the Royal guest halted in front of a very large establishment in this locality. It was "Ahmed Dewji's furniture mart" and the two brothers Mr. Ahmed and Mr. Cassum Dewji, received their Royal Customer at the gate. The report soon spread, and the locality being one of the most thickly populated, and most busy parts of Bombay, a large crowd of some thousands of people collected. They were all waiting for a glimpse of the Royal Visitor and lustily cheered him as he came out to take his seat in the car.

### PURCHASING FURNITURE.

The Amir was shown over all the departments of Amed Dewji and Brother's Establishment and the Royal visitor was so much interested in the inspection of the various pieces of furniture shown to him that His Majesty remained in the show rooms for over two hours.

The Royal purchases were considerable. For the Kabul Palace His Majesty ordered a very large quantity of carpets and tapestry and furniture. Over twenty suites of drawing-room furniture were ordered to be made. The Royal wish was that a large dinner table to accommodate over 250 men should be made and that as many chairs might be sent along with it to Kabul.

A complete set of furniture to furnish the Royal bed room in the Amir's palace was purchased and a large number of cabinets, chairs, arm-chairs, ladies' chairs and other ornamental pieces were selected for the reception rooms. All this His Majesty desired should be made ready as early as possible and be sent off to Kabul.

### BUKSHEESH FROM THE AMIR.

During the time that His Majesty was inspecting the furniture show rooms he complained that it was very warm, and that he could hardly keep his hat on his head. An attendant immediately took out a silk handkerchief and the monarch wiped his brows. A man soon came forward with a big "punkha" to cool the atmosphere. For this relief His Majesty in the Oriental fashion wished to pay something to the *punkhawalla*. He put his hand into his pocket to pull out a coin. His Majesty then noticed that the glove on his hand was turned over as he was putting his hand into the pocket. He immediately pulled the gloves from off his hand, and gave them to the *punkhawalla*. After the Amir left many of the Mahomedans to whom the *punkhawalla* was shewing this Royal buksheesh offered to pay ten times the original value of the gloves. But the man would not part with them. "This is a Royal token," he said, "it will bring me good luck !" "Give us one at least !" requested a venerable looking old Mahomedan, "I want it as a memento !" no, nothing could induce the lucky *Punkhawalla* to part with the Monarch's Gift.

Another present on the spot from the Amir was an Afghan gold coin. It was given to a little girl while inspecting the furniture show-rooms. His Majesty saw a handsome little child moving about. "Who is this?" he inquired. The reply was : "The proprietor's daughter" ! and thinking His Majesty might be offended some of the assistants in the shop were preparing to remove the child. But the Afghan Padshah wished to see the child. When brought near His Majesty a gold coin was presented to the child with a remark, "Let the child wear it in her necklace as a memento of my visit to her father's show-rooms "

### AT TREACHER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

From the Furniture Bazar His Majesty drove to the Fort via Hornby Road and paid a visit to Messrs. Treacher and Company's premises. An intimation was received yesterday that His Majesty intended visiting the establishment, and arrangements were made to receive the Monarch of the Afghans. The premises, which always look attractive and pleasing to the sight, were made more so by a display of flower vases and bunting and flags, with which the different apartment were decorated. Red baize was spread on the ground, and the stairs and the whole premises at once showed that the establishment was receiving a distinguished visitor. On his arrival the Amir was received at the entrance by Mr. Knowles, the General Manager, and Mr. Hartt, the Assistant Manager, both these gentlemen showing the Afghan Monarch in the first place over the different departments on the ground-floor. After some purchases were made of optical instruments, His Majesty was conducted over the silver and jewellery department. Here His Majesty found that a great variety of massive silver ware was displayed. Some purchases were made in this department and the Amir seemed extremely satisfied. The Royal customer also made various purchases in the stationery department.

It was nearly two o'clock when an alfresco luncheon was provided for him. After tiffin his Majesty left the premises much satisfied at what he had seen on the premises. Having no further time at his disposal that afternoon His Majesty left Treacher's premises expressing a wish to again pay them a visit.

### AFTERNOON PRAYER IN THE JUMMA MASJID.

His Majesty, duly escorted, left Messrs Treacher's in the Fort to go to the Jumma Musjid, which was decorated with flags and bunting, to say his Friday afternoon prayers. The four roads leading to the Masjid were shut against the public about noon, and a large number of policemen and European officers were posted in front of the Masjid and on the road giving an approach to it. The police arrangements under Superintendents Sloane and Flannagan were all that could be desired. The Jumma Masjid, which is now under repair, and is being extended, was densely packed both inside and out, with Mahamedans. And a number of people could be seen watching the spectacle from the roofs of the shops opposite. As the Amir was expected to arrive by Shaikh Memon Street, it was closely guarded by the police "sowars" and policemen under competent European Police Officers. Shortly before two o'clock, a number of Kabuli officers of the personal staff of the Amir, drove in carriages and pairs from Malabar Hill to the Masjid, as they had been asked by the Amir to be present there. Some of these officials wore their Kabuli Military Uniforms the colour of which appeared quite dull side by side with the local costumes. The police had hard work before them as the men were out on duty from 11 o'clock in the morning till after the Amir's departure from the Masjid which was about three o'clock. Several of the police officers had to be in harness from seven o'clock in the morning till late in the afternoon without any breakfast. Shortly after two o'clock, two Sardars, in company with Mr. Hormasji Sorabji, drove up in a motor-car to the Masjid. People took one of these two Sirdars, to be the Amir, and pointing towards him cheered him as he alighted from his car.

Soon after this a motor horn was heard from the side of Shaikh Memon street and the people called out "Amir Saheb Aya."

His Majesty's car halted at the Masjid entrance, and the crowd raised loud cheers to greet him. This was at 2-30. The Sirdars, who had preceded him, received him at the entrance. But before entering the Masjid His Majesty changed his white European hat for his "Astrakhan" cap. Amongst those who received him at the Masjid entrance were Messrs. Kazi Mahomedali Moorgay, Budrudin Abdulla Koor, Kazi Manomed Saleh, Mahomedali Toogeyker, Mahomed Ibrahim Handadi, Mahomed Hoosein Mukba, Mahomed Abdulla Jictekar, Abdul Kadar Khatkhat, Moulvi Huzur Toolla, Moulvi Abdul Moonim Bagza and others.

His Majesty the Amir was at prayers for nearly half-an-hour. During this time, the police preserved a solemn silence outside the Masjid befitting the occasion. Prayers having been said His Majesty left in his motor car for his bungalow escorted by his Sirdars and the members of his personal staff. His Majesty presented shawls to two of the Musjid officials,

### TEA AT THE YACHT CLUB.

In the evening His Majesty visited the Yacht Club where, attended by the usual officials, he took tea with Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins. His Majesty paid special attention to the Pipers of the Royal Scots and was introduced to one or two ladies and gentlemen by Sir Henry McMahon. As evening drew in the ships in the harbour commenced search light exercise and the eight points of light flashing hither and thither and giving long beams which bent from side to side gave a particularly pretty aspect to the scene to be witnessed from the terrace. For a time the lights played from side to side, upwards and downwards towards the shore and then suddenly the converged beams, the huge tracks of light dwindled to parallel beams shining faintly in the darkness.

Then once more the brilliant light shone out and it seemed that all the lights were directed with full power upon the Apollo Bunder and there they remained for some time.

Finally as a last effect the fore and aft lights were turned upwards towards the ensigns flying from the aft and fore masts respectively and here they remained for the short time which intervened before it approached the dinner hour.

On Thursday His Majesty was shown the search-light apparatus and listened to the explanation as to how it was used. For once he had the opportunity of seeing a thing of usefulness turned into an instrument capable of producing one of the most beautiful effects conceivable.

### DINNER AT HON. MR. FULTON'S.

After his return from the Yacth Club His Majesty took a little breathing time. He dined out later on, his host being the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, his next door neighbour, and therefore the motor-cars and carriage were not needed. At a quarter to nine His Majesty was seen walking out of the compound of his bungalow attended by his usual suite and officials. He only walked about 20 paces to enter the gate of the Hon. Mr. Fulton's bungalow, where attendants were ready with hurricane lamps to light the pathway from the gate to bungalow and the host was awaiting the arrival of his Royal Visitor at the head of the stairs. His Majesty was then conducted to the dining Hall. The Amir expressed himself satisfied—struck with the hospitality of the Britishers in India,

His Majesty's appreciation of the Circus is undoubtedly genuine, for he has expressed a desire to witness another performance. Arrangements have therefore been made and His Majesty and Lord Lamington with a party of nearly forty will attend on Tuesday evening.

In consequence of the postponement of the departure of His Majesty the Amir it has been necessary to postpone the projected meeting of the Western India Society for the Protection of Children which was to have been held on the 18th instant at the Ridge, Malabar Hill. The subsequent date of the meeting will be publicly announced.

We have been shown some excellent photographs of the arrival of His Majesty at the Victoria Terminus on Tuesday taken by Mr. Shivshanker Narayen, photographer near the School of Art.

# SHOOTING TRIP ABANDONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 15.

The Amir abandons his shooting trip in Bahawalpur and leaves Bombay on the 20th February.

# IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

## Discussion on the Presidency Bank Act Amendment Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 15.

At the Legislative Council Meeting to-day the Hon'ble Mr. Baker said, regarding the Presidency Banks Bill :—

My Lord,—I beg to move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act be taken into consideration. In doing so, I will take the opportunity of offering some observation on one point which is not referred to in the Report. I mean the question of allowing Presidency Banks to borrow in London. Disappointment has been expressed by the Chambers of Commerce that this proposal, which has been under consideration for some time, should have been abandoned, and some of them have asked for a statement of reasons which have led to this result. The request is reasonable, and I shall endeavour to comply with it. At the outset I may observe that the question is one on which there is a good deal to be said on both sides. Financial advisers of the Government of India, at different times, have held different views regarding it, and when we find such high authorities as Mr. Barclay Chapman and Sir John Strachey holding one opinion, while Sir James Westland held a contrary one and Sir Clinton Dawkins only assented to the proposal on conditions which were quite unacceptable to the Banks, a cautious person would probably be disposed to regard it with prudent reserve. But there is one authority which, since the proposal was first orginated over 40 years ago, has never wavered in his views on the subject, and that is the Secretary of State. Now I would remind the Council that the Secretary of State has access to the highest expert banking advice in London, i. e., probably in the world ; and it is a well known fact that acting on that advice each successive Secretary of State, to whom the proposal has been submitted has refused to entertain it. This fact, I think, possesses no small significance.

The reasons for not adopting the proposals are these :—

Firstly—It is not clear that to give Presidency Banks access to London would really increase the net aggregate facilities for importing capital into India. Exchange Banks with their large capital and resources collected from many parts of the world and free from special restrictions which necessarily attack to Presidency Banks, possess ample facilities for supplying all the capital that Indian trade requires. To admit Presidency Banks into this class of business would add a new channel of import, but would in no way increase the supply of capital offering.

If it is the case that the total funds imported to India in the busy season would not be increased by the means in question, it is preferable, in the public interest, that the business should be left to the Exchange Banks rather than that the Presidency Banks should be enabled to embark upon it. This I shall now endeavour to show. I am not now referring to the risks which were formerly held to attach to engaging in Foreign Exchange business. That objection was a powerful one in former days but with a stable exchange it has lost almost all its force. The objections to which I allude are of a different character. It is of course well understood that the Presidency Banks could not legitimately be allowed to receive deposits or engage in ordinary banking business in London. If, therefore, they were allowed access to London, it would mean merely that they would be permitted to borrow in that market (subject to certain restrictions); to remit the funds thus borrowed to India and, after the term of the loan had expired, to return the money to London for repayment. In other words, all sums thus brought out to India by the Presidency Banks would have to be remitted back to London after a comparatively short interval. Now, with the Exchange Banks that is not wholly the case. Part of what they import, no doubt, goes back again ; but part of it at least remains in this country even during the slack season. This has been shown, among other things, by the comparatively small reflux of gold which has taken place each year at the end of the busy season. The capital which thus remains in India and is not re-exported is available for investment in our Rupee Loans, which are always floated in the summer months, and improves the rate which we obtain for them. If, therefore, we allowed the Presidency Banks to attract to themselves part of the business of importing capital which is now done by the Exchange Banks, one result would be that the issue price of Government Loans would be likely to suffer. Another result of an analogous character would be that the average rate obtained for the Secretary of States' Council Drawings would probably be lowered. The necessity for returning the money to London when the busy season was over would depress Exchange during the slack months and this would not be counterbalanced by a rise during the busy months. For, during the latter, Exchange is always high and could not be raised appreciably higher without touching specie. The net result for the whole twelve months would thus be a fall.

A third objection is that a Presidency Bank which had taken a sterling loan for a fix term might be forced to denude itself of its resources in a time of stringency in order to repay it when due. This danger may be regarded as theoretical rather than practical but it is a contingency which cannot be wholly overlooked in a general view of the position.

Lastly, we have to consider the effect on the Exchange Banks themselves, of permitting the Presidency Banks to embark upon even a limited competition with them in finance. In the foreign trade of the country, the Exchange Banks play a most important part, in providing for the requirements of this trade. And hitherto they have, I believe, discharged their functions to the general satisfaction of the commercial public. They have, of course, no claim to be protected against competition in their business ; but the competition must be on equal terms. And they might fairly complain if they were required to enter the lists against a State-aided competitor. It has sometimes been affirmed that the use of the Government balances, free of interest, and the general prestige which attaches to the position of State bankers, are of comparatively little value and are counterbalanced by the restrictions which are imposed by the Law and the contracts made there under, I do not think that rivals in the same field can be expected to regard the matter in the same light. The Government balances are usually about their crorses of rupees, say 5-6th of the aggregate paid-up capital of the three Presidency Banks taken together. It cannot reasonably be disputed that the free use of this very large sum must be of the greatest value to the Banks, and I may mention that occasions have occurred, not so very long ago, when the Government balances at one or other of the banks actually exceeded its whole cash resources. If the Exchange Banks are apprehensive of having to encounter such powerfully added competitors one cannot regard their apprehension as altogether unreasonable.

These, my Lord, are the reasons which have led to the decision not to pursue the proposal to the Presidency Banks' power to borrow in London. We all syarpathise with the desire of the Chambers of Commerce to afford facilities for the easy provision of cheap capital ; but it is open to doubt whether this particular measure would really increase existing facilities, while it is likely to be attended by draw-backs and disadvantages of its own. I do not think I need offer any remarks on any other provisions of the Bill.

The Bill was then passed.

### INTERPELLATIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis asked the following question :

Adverting to that portion of my question regarding pay of the Postal Establishment that remains unanswered at the last Council Meeting, I beg permission to ask if it is a fact that the present scale of pay of Postal employes below the rank of Superintendents was fixed in 1875 ; and whether that scale has since then been revised considering the rise in wages and price. If not, will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of revising the scale of such employes so to make some allowance for increased cost of living ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied:—It is not the case that the present scale of pay of Postal employes below the rank of Superintendent was fixed in 1875. Scales of pay of these servants are constantly being revised and, as already stated, it would be impossible to give more detailed information in respect of this matter without an expenditure of time and labour in commensurate with the advantages to be desired from the collection of statistical information on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis then asked:—In view of the facts that the Ayurvedic Materia Medica and Yunani Materia Medica are rich and valuable, and that with the decadence of Indian systems of treatment they have come to be neglected, will Government be pleased to say if there is any arrangement for the compilation of most up-to-date information of indigenous drugs ; and whether Government thinks such information is necessary. If so, will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of constituting Boards of experts at convenient centres for such purpose or of compiling such information in any other way as it may think best ?

Sir H. Adamson replied :—The desirability of collecting information regarding indigenous drugs has been recognised by the Government of India for some years past. A collection of papers relating to the subject is laid upon the table. The work is now in charge of a Central Committee of six members, presided over by the Professor of Materia Medica in the Calcutta Medical College.

The Council then adjourned to Friday the 1st of March,

# U. P. EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

## Appointment of Miss Ethel Barton West

## AS EDUCATIONAL INSPECTRSS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, February 15.

The Educational Department of the United Provinces appear to have created a new appointment, says the *Indian Daily Telegraph* as we hear Miss E. Barton West sails by the "City of London" to take up the appointment of Educational Inspectress, Imperial Service, for the United Provinces. Miss West is a Graduate of Cambridge, having passed the mathematical tripos with honours. She is a Bachelor of Arts, Trinity College, Dublin, and Mistress of Pedagogy, having graduated after a course at training of St. Mary's College, Paddington.

# ARTILLERY TRANSFER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, February 15.

The 51st Company R. G. A., consisting of five officers, one warrant officer, one hospital assistant, five women, nine children, 118 non-commissioned officers and men, were despatched to Agra Fort by special train from Keamari at 10-15 a. m.

# AN OCEAN-SAILING YACHT.

## Launch of the "Muriel."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Precisely at 2 a. m. on Friday morning the good yacht "Muriel" was pulled from her place of construction at Tank Bunder into the salt and dirty water of the harbour. It was my privilege to be present on this occasion, which was quite unique, and mark the completion of an enterprise which many thought at one time to be impossible. The "Muriel" is 115 tons (Thames measurement); her displacement is 77 ; her rating under the new International Rule, about 19 metres, She is built of solid teak throughout, with the exception of the decks, which are of New Zealand Cowrie Pine 1 7/8 inches thick. Her planking is 2 1/4 inches thick. There are 23 tons of lead on her keel. She carries two 23 h. p. engines built by the Gardener Oil Engine Co., of Manchester, each driving propellers of 2 feet with a diameter of 18 inches, producing in calm weather a speed of 6 knots. The "Muriel" can carry 500 gallons of petroleum or kerosine, sufficient to mote her 800 or 900 miles at economical speed. She carries 685 gallons of fresh water. She was designed by William Fife of Fairlie, N. B., and she was built entirely at Tank Bunder, taking 15 months to make ready for launching. Those who know Tank Bunder, will appreciate the excellence of this performance, and Mr. Scovell, her owner, has every reason to be proud of his own enterprise and of the magnificent way in which his maistry Doolubdas Ruttonji, a native of Damaun, and those under him worked.

Doolubdas's family have for generations been ship-builders of repute in Damaun, but after his magnificent work on the "Muriel," he may confidently expect a larger field for his abilities in the future. It was no easy task for him to undertake the construction of a vessel designed on English lines and to be built on English methods. How well he has done his work is attested to by the unanimous opinion of all the expert ship constructors and surveyors in Bombay, who constantly visited the work as it progressed. Their verdict is 'Cabinet work." The "Muriel" is built under the rigid inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor to Lloyd's highest class for yachts, and is without fault. The credit of this is almost entirely due to Doolubdas Ruttonji,—more power to his elbow and shekels in his purse.

The "Muriel" presents many departures from modern yacht practice, Among the most important of these are :—

(1) Great Sheer. The bow somewhat resembles that of the native craft of the West Coast of India so familiar to us in Bombay. These craft heavily laden and undecked, habitually beat up the coast against strong Nor'westers without ever taking any green water on board.

(2) Ventilation. Besides 15 large scuttles the Yacht is provided with 11. Copper Wind Cowls, in addition she has Twin Sky lights over the saloon and after Cabin, also ventilating hatches all round the deck house to the Corridors, Bath-Room, Pantry, etc.

(3) The forecastle forward and the Engine Room aft are cot off from the accommodaion by "Air-Tight Bulkheads." thus keeping the latter free from smells, insects, etc.

(4) Accommodation. No attempt has been made to crowd in as many berths as possible. It is thought 5 are as many as may be ordinarilly necessary. The whole arrangement is original and differs considerably from Standard Practice. This is rendered possible by the fact that the fo'cle which has accommodation for 6 or 7 men is quite cut off. Abaft this forward bulkhead are 2 good-sized State Rooms. Then follows the Vestibule from which there is access to the stair-case (leading to the Deck through the Deck House); to a comfortable and airy "Steerage" cabin; to a cloak room which will also contain a Kaplin Ice Machine; to a commodious Bath Room and W. C., and to several Store Presses and Cupboards. The Vestibule opens into the Main Saloon off which on the Port Side forward is the Saloon Pantry and Galley. Abaft the Saloon is the Owner's State Room which like the Saloon extends across the full width of the vessel and has 2 berths. Proceeding aft comes the Engine Room followed by accommodation for 2 more of the crew and then the Sail Room. The crew will have their separate galley in the Forecastle. The following extract from a Home Yachting Paper is of interest as expressing Mr. Fife's opinion :—

"By the courtesy of Mr. Fife of Mesrs. Wm. Fife and Sons Fairlie, N. B., we are enabled to give a few outline particulars of two very fine vessels now building to his designs.

"The second vessel of Mr. Fife's design is of a very unusual, if not unique, type. She is now building in Bombay. She is a Schooner-rigged vessel with auxiliary power in the shape of two 25 h. p. Gardener Motors. No boat of her size has ever been built, says Mr. Fife, with equal passenger accommodation. All the State rooms, saloon and engine, room are lit by sky-lights, and the ventilation arrangements are far more ample than is ever seen on boats at work in home waters. The boat has still another variation from Standard "Practice, inasmuch as she will be constructed entirely on teak, there being no other timber whatever used in the construction of her hull, that wood being the best for standing a very hot climate."

Auxilary Motor Power. The idea of providing Twin Engines and propellors as auxilary power in a sailing Yacht we believe originated with Mr. Scovell. When first proposed Mr. Fife, we understand, protested, but on Mr. Scovell pointing out the advantages anticipated, such for instance that if one Engine refused to work the other probably would not, and the cleaner run of water obtained to the Propellors, Mr. Fife not only accepted it, but also introduced it into a very similar Yacht, "The Ketch," a vessel designed subsequently though launched last summer.

In order to avoid having the accommodation cut up by placing the Engine Room in the middle of the vessel, and to admit of the Engines being placed where they are, right aft, Mr. Scovell proposed the idea of driving the Propellor Shafts by chains from the Engine Shafts. This permits of the Engines being placed at a higher level [illegible] the centre of the vessel, giving ample room for access and repairs.

A Deck House with unusual accommodation for a Yacht of this size, in addition to being the Main companion, also forms a commodious Chart Room. The design of this deck House is original in so far that, to avoid its being unduly high above deck and yet to have full head room, the floor has been sunk 18 inches. The roof of the Deck House will form a navigating Bridge.

A Quarter Deck Rail 3ft. high carried on wooden stanchions runs round the after part of the vessel abaft of the Main Mast. The bulwarks will be low so as not to hold water. The advantages of high bulwarks are thus obtained without their corresponding disadvantages.

The vessel will have Pole Masts as Mr. Scovell's experience is that topmasts are a nuisance, being up where they ought to be housed and housed where they ought to be up, violent motion in the vessel generally preventing the operation when most needed, i. e. at the commencement and end of gale.

Spinakers will be provided on both Masts for running before light winds and an efficient Squaresail on the foremast for running before a gale.

To avoid the trouble of "Catting," the second anchor which will be used for ordinary service purposes, is of the Stockless pattern. The first anchor being perhaps in these small sizes more reliable in an emergency, is of the ordinary Stock type.

Special attention has been paid to details, for instance: Book cases are placed on the transverse partitions so that if opened when the vessel is leaning over, the books will not fall out. Crockery shelves are designed to take the exact size and quantity of crockery in use. Both fresh & salt water services to all parts of the vessel are provided. A Fire Pump in case of fire is fixed on the Port side amid ships, all sea and tank connections are readily accessible. The side lights will be carried on Fixed Wrought Iron Stanchions instead of, as is too frequently the case, swinging about in the lee rigging. A Lightning Conductor will be fitted to the Main Mast.

The vessel will have her oregon Pine Masts stepped at once and will then complete her cabin accommodation which will be of polished teak and walnut in the "Public" Rooms and of white enamel in the sleeping cabins. The upholstry, the prevailing colour of which is green, has been made by Messrs Evans Fraser & Company, and the Engines have been fixed by Mr. A. Hyland, Motor Engineer, also of this city.

So much for the "Muriel" herself, and now a little as to the launch. Wednesday at midnight was selected for the event, because at that time the tide was highest and most favourable. Wednesday's effort was not a success, however, and no doubt Providence intefered to prevent so excellent a craft being launched on the 13th day of the month. The attempt was renewed last night and just at the end, when everything seemed hopeless and it appeared that the launch must be postponed for another month, the strenuous efforts of Mr. Welsh and his tug succeeded in hauling the "Muriel" over the last obstacle, and she glided noiselessly into the water. Before this happy consummation, however, there were two hours of dire anxiety. Hawsers parted, the "Muriel" swang across her cradles, and it seemed as if nothing but dynamite would dislodge her. Mr. A. E. Boyd, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Chrystal, and many others were indefatigable in their exertions, superintended by Mr. Scovell, who preserved his usual calm during what must have been a very trying two hours for him. Two ladies, Mrs. Chrystal and Mrs. Boyd were present, and the former gracefully named the yacht "Muriel" and broke the customary bottle of champagne. The "Muriel" was then towed off Mazagon where she was made sung for the night. During her progress her constructor, Doolabdas Ruttonji, sang the following prayer, which I take the liberty of reproducing just as he wrote it down :—

Oh. Oh. Oh. Ho. Ro. Lo. La. Ra. Oh my good God ! Oh Creator of all ! How I pass through the trouble of all, Oh my good God, Oh my good God ! I through a fall. I through a fall. To success I am in your hope. You surely save me secret disease of all, Re, Re, plenty enemies, enemies in your world. But I am sure you help the truth Oh, Oh, Re, Re, Le, Lo. I am in trouble of all. Save me my good God, secret disease of all. Forgive me my fault which is mine of all. Oh you have a good heart for life of all I pray you always. I am your most obedient servant of all. Afraid to looking. How trouble is in your world Saving me from trouble hoping to help me well. Hoping to sure you, help the truth. Oh my good God, creator of all. Heaven and earth sky and weather, water and fire and nature of all. Ever is in your hands owner of all. To thee pray thou art present everywhere. Help me now to say some words. I pray you always with true heart save the owner of this yacht and bless him my Lord with his family. Save in his voyage any storm. Save him from the element or any harm. To save the yacht from merciless pelting of howling tempest from air and sea. With giving thanks I pray my Lord you help to me has done this work. With my true heart and honesty done and forbade me doing anything wrong. I pray you my Lord, Oh my Lord ! For petitious thanks and kindly ones now many gentlemen are present here, hoping to help true heart here. How can be truly worthy heart described ? I can only say by the nature of the owner who will surely help every living being in world. At last I pray allow me now To wish prosperity to Mr. Scovell with his wife and his child. Help me my Lord, let me prayer impress. Be pitious to me, be pitious to me. I am your child and also your record. Hoping to acknowledge my humble petition, I close my prayer my dearest gentlemen with fair sound and full lest cheer. By the blessing of God and grace of God my Lord yours most obedient servant."

Then some toasts and so home, reaching at the early hour of 5 p.m. I should mention that the "Murriel" was named after Mrs. Scovell. It is Mr. Scovell's intention to sail his yatcht practically round the world and he will make his first long voyage to England in her this time next year. Mr. Scovell, as every one knows, successfully sailed the "Godwit" from England to Bombay some 4 years ago The "Muriel" is more than twice the size of the "Godwit" and hundreds of times more suited to long voyages. With every other true yachsman I wish Mr. Scovell and the "Muriel" fair seas and pleasant voyages.

D. B. B.

## A SNAKE STORY.

The Haiwaiin group of Islands shares with Iceland and Ireland the happy distinction of being entirely free from snakes so that the inhabitant may wander about by day or night in perfect security, but there arrived on the 2nd of June 1905 on board the s.s. "Alameda" from California three flimsy boxes whose contents might have altered the situation in Honolulu very much for the worse. The boxes contained fourteen large living snakes, five of which were ratlers, and they had been imported for the purpose of exhibition by a man who evidently thought that the education of the inhabitants was defective, at least in the matter of snakes. Fortunately Mr. A. Craw Superintendent of Entomology, and Inspector, had prompt information of the circumstance, and summoning a committee of officials, including the Collector of Customs and the Territorial Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, they forbade the landing of the snakes and, to make absolutely sure that they should not enter and infest the country, they purchased the vermin and proceeded to kill them. They then met with a surprising experience. Mr. Craw placed the boxes in a fumigating chamber and applied a charge of double density of hydrocyanic acid gas, and the snakes were still alive after fifteen minutes. Had they been warm-blooded animals they would not have survived for fifteen seconds. They were again shut up and subjected to a quadruple charge of the gas, and after an hour and a half several of the snakes still showed signs of life. They were then placed in alcohol of 95 per cent strength which terminated their existence. Had they been sunk in the harbour with a stone attached by way of ballast they would have been easily killed, but an interesting scientific truth would have remained undiscovered. It seems that the act of the would-be snake importer aroused a good deal of indignation and alarm in Honolulu, which resulted in the amendment of an order already issued, on the 22nd May, 1902. The amendment runs:—On and after August 1st 1905, and until further notice, no permits shall be issued for the entry of snakes of any kind at any port of the Hawaiian Islands. Shipments of snakes presented for entry, will be immediately destroyed, or returned to the port from which exported at the expense of the owner or agent." The moving of animals, wild or tame, from one country to another for any reasons whatever is not always satisfactory. When rats overran Jamaica the mongoose was introduced but when the latter found what a much more easy prey the chicken was, he neglected the rat, and made the rearing of poultry extremely difficult. The sparrow in Canada, and the rabbit in Australia, have become very troublesome pests. It was most fortunate that the Hawaiian group of Islands was so promptly saved from the risk of a scourge of snakes.

## WOMEN'S BRIDGE ETC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am afraid I must express my emphatic disagreement with your contributor "Free Lance," when he asserts that there is no harm in "Kala Juggas,' women's bridge, gambling, smoking and the like. There is no point of equilibrium throughout nature—everything is progressive or retrogressive, morally and otherwise—and if he can show, in any way, that such things tend to the advancement of our womenkind, he may have reason on his side—not before. The matter is of far-reaching signification and I for one believe that "the writing is on the wall" and that the "modern woman" (hateful term) is degenerate. I believe that the greatness of a nation, its very existence almost, depends upon its women—their morality, their virtues, their ideals—for the subtle laws of sex ordain that as the woman leads, so the man follows and that, face to face with the good and pure woman, the vilest man shrinks back abashed and ashamed. It is frequently asserted that men nowadays are lacking in that chivalrous courtesy which distinguished their forefathers. Small wonder ! "Honour to whom honour is due"—which assuredly it is not to the woman whose alpha is dress, whose omega is scandalous gossip and whose decalogue is, "don't be found out." It is one thing to make haphazard assertions as "Free Lance" does; it is quite another thing when such assertions are put to the proof. Would he, or any other man, care to contemplate his mother or his sister smoking, gambling, talking music-hall slang, even swearing and indulging generally in the vicious inanities which together form the creed of the so-called "smart set"? I think not ! And if not, why not? Because in his heart of hearts he despises such women and feels that they lack every attribute of true womanhood—the patience, the unselfishness, the domesticity, the gentleness, the purity and the modesty. Of course, this class of woman has always existed, but it is only in the last decade or two that she has been anything more than a small minority : such is not the case now, however, and year by year the canker is spreading. Am I pessimistic ? I think not ! Go to any place of public resort and study the overdressed, bejewelled, frivolous, crowd. As many of them are wives and and daughters of officials, we know very accurately their incomes, we know that most of them cannot afford it, and we know but too well that extravagance is the first step towards dishonesty. Go to the Racecourse and watch English ladies (save the mark) openly betting in the ring, unsexed and degraded through the repulsive greed of illegitimate gain. Go to their homes, on the other hand, and note how little evidence there is of control or guidance. No, Sir ! The woman of the present day is becoming more and more a mere pleasure-seeker steeped in sloth and luxury ; less and less of the true wife and helpmeet. This is not the type to mother a virile race ; and unless there is an awakening, and that very shortly, we may well tremble for the future of England. It is a matter of history that one of the most prominent features in the fall of Greece and Rome was the decadence of their women and it looks very much as if England was treading the same path in the cycle of evolution.—Yours, &c.,

"ICHABOD."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

## PUBLIC NUISANCES

### And How to Abate Them.

**"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests the Best Means of Abating Them. Letters will be received by Editor up to the 19th instant.**

### XIII

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR:—Whilst thoroughly appreciating the usefulness of a competetion such as you invite, I would, in view of the enormous field of nuisances, and their remedies it opens, confine my choice of evils to ten of the greatest nuisances *susceptible* of being the most easily remedied.

Regarding the first of these, everybody is agreed that mills should not be permitted to befoul our atmosphere in the way they do. It is a disgrace of which any town, much lower in the scale of municipal ambition than Bombay, would be ashamed.

1—Smoke nuisance.

All Factories should be obliged by law to consume their own smoke.

2—Careless supervision of local Railway traffic.

Existing regulations should be more strictly enforced. Engine drivers should be warned against all unnecessary blowing off of steam and excessive whistling when alongside the public roads—and pointsmen and crossing gatemen against the scandalous delays to the public thoroughfare such as frequently occur in the remoter parts of the town and suburbs.

3—Inadequate Police control of road traffic.

A superior class of policemen should be placed in charge of large and important junctions, such as Church Gate and Hornby Road and Hamam and Meadows streets, in lieu of the present incumbents who are, themselves, greater obstructions to traffic than are the public they are supposed to regulate. At the busiest times of the day constables, if possible Europeans in some measure acquainted with the admirable conduct of the London streets, should be put on this duty. A patrol service of mounted police would also be most useful in licking the savage Ticcawallah into some sense of responsibility. For instance, they could teach them that the signal of a would-be fare is not the same as the start of a chariot charge of the entire Stand, regardless of the lives and limbs of passers by. They could also insist that those Jehus who elect, when disengaged, to crawl along the streets in a loose reined, de'gage mood should do so to the extreme left, and not in the middle line of the road as their present custom is.

4. Slippery state of the roads.

Crude oil should be used as much as possible, at any rate in all important centres. Excessive and injudicious use of the hydrants to be more carefully checked, and a sufficient admixture of gravel to be applied to all steep gradients.

5. Inadequate road lighting.

A more liberal use of the Municipality's Gas Contract, and a proper understanding that moonlight is insufficient for night traffic.

6. Motor traffic irregularities.

In all large gatherings of vehicles, necessitating the formation of a single queue, motor-cars should be strictly prohibited the temptation to break line, which seems too great for them, whilst keeping them in line, at slow speed, results in so much noise and clatter as to render them dangerous to any but the quietest horses. Excessive "horning" should be ridiculed off the road. Motor bikes of the thunderbolt, feu de joie sort, ought to be run into the nearest police station and kept there. Any self-respecting horse prefers standing on his head to allowing their passage without protest.

7. Confusion arising from acetilyne lights, and foot-gongs, on vehicles.

The former should simply be prohibited at once within municipal limits, and the latter discouraged as much as possible by refusing all further hackney licences with such appurtenances. Far from safeguarding they are a danger to the public safety. The one blinds the eye and the other confuses the ear to the exclusion of neighbouring sights and sounds.

8. Noisy Hawkers, Beggars and Lepers.

These may be classed as simple street nuisances and should be dealt with more stringently, and that, by the higher grades of police. The common sepoy it has been frequently shewn, either from indolence or an ingrained disinclination for the job, interferes as little as possible with their liberty. There is an asylum provided for lepers. They should be compelled to go there. If they avoid such compulsion, and continue to worry the public, they should be punished. In the same way with indigent cripples. There are philanthropists in Bombay willing to build them homes where suitable employment is provided : but the good work hangs fire owing to restrictions of caste and creed. It is to be hoped that these gentlemen will soon be guided by broader views. Indiscriminate alms-giving in the streets should be discouraged in every way, by precepts and example. Nothing is more conducive to the augmentation of the evil it is intended to to reduce, than this practice.

9. Distruction of sleep and rest by barking of dogs.

There is a very useful Police Act in London. "The noisy animal's act," which should be engrafted into our bye-laws here. Any three, separate, residents in a neighbourhood, by filling in a regular form, kept for the purpose at all police stations, and certifying to the serious nature of the nuisance, can set in motion direct police action with the owner of the animal without their own further interference in the matter.

10. Loud chorus singing, shouting and roystering generally in crowded neighbourhoods such as that of the Apollo Reclamation.

Whilst admitting that any enactment against the liberty of the "Englishman in his Castle" should be considered in a spirit of moderation, at the same time the vital interests of the invalid and the light sleeper must be borne in mind. Some legislation on the lines of the Noisy Animals Act would suit the case.—Yours, etc.

G. W. MOIR.

### XIV.

SIR,—In the multiplicity of nuisances in Bombay a limitation to ten is rather drastic. In the following brief summary I do not attempt to place them in order of precedence :—

1.—The B. B. and C. I. Ry. from Grant Road to Colaba.

I do not think that any City in the world can show a sea-front equal to the Back Bay. I for one have never seen anything to approach it in beauty, and the far-famed Bay of Naples is tame beside it ; yet we allow this anachronism to ruin it all. But not content with desecrating Nature, this same railway deprives us of sleep, frightens our horses, ruins our furniture by filling our houses with the foulest samples of coal smoke extant and plays general hades all round.

Remedy—As soon as the new docks are completed sweep it away lock, stock and barrel and let our landscape artists have a free hand to show what they are made of.

2.—Level Crossings.

This is the 20th century and Bombay is a very important city, though, judging by atrocities such as these, one might be inclined to doubt it.

Remedy—Common sense and give-and-take between the Municipality and the Railway Companies, plus coercion from Government.

3.—An Absent Executive.

In these days of rapid transit and cable communication why does not the Bombay Government choose some English watering place for its head quarters ? It would be quite as effective as Mahbleshwar and far better for them.

Remedy—Remain in Bombay; or if their delicate state of health forbids this, and they must go to Brighton, Harrowgate, or the Scottish Highlands, let them cut the cables and stay there.

4.—Gharrywallahs.

I dare not let myself go on this point, either for my own credits sake or yours. Briefly, the Bombay Jehu is not fit for publication. I could write reams about him—his raucous yell or the irritating tintinnabulation of his ubiquitous bell, his profound contempt for local knowledge, his original ideas on the subject of driving, his dishonesty, laziness, hopelessness and general cussedness—words fail me.

Remedy—Shoot the lot off-hand, or as a less drastic alternative, deprive all Government Municipal and Police Officials of their private equipages and condemn them to use ticca gharries only for three months ; it is just possible that this might lead to reform.

5. Sewage Disposal.

It is nothing short of a crime to spoil the whole foreshore and poison the atmosphere in the neighbourhood of so lovely a spot as the Vellard.

Remedy.—More scientific disposal based on the experience obtained elsewhere.

6. Water Supply.

Both deficient in quantity and defective in quality. Bacteriological examination invariably shows evidence of focal contamination and periodic outbreaks of cholera afford practical proof.

Remedies.—Larger mains and the well-tried and eminently successful Jewell system of filtration.

7. Plague.

We now know the cause of this scourge and are in a position to say for certain how it is propagated.

Remedy.—Insist on prophylaxis and general sanitation irrespective of puerile pseudo-religious prejudice.

8. The Rule of the Road.

Why the inhabitants of Bombay should insist that the middle of the thoroughfare is the place to walk in and that sight and hearing are superfluous senses are problems which defeat the Western mind.

Remedies.—Footpaths, street-islands, widening of roads, or efficient police.

9. Noise.

This is on a par with the gharrywallah and is apparently due to the fact that our Aryan brother is possessed of more than his fair share of original sin—Tom toms, native bands—from midnight to dawn for preference—blood-curdling howls, by courtesy called singing ; I need not labour the point lest I forget myself.

Remedy.—The Police Court.

10th. Cranks.

People who wrte to the papers and suggest a a speech limit of six miles for motor-cars, a return to a dual time, the perpetuation of horse tramways, &c., &c.

Remedy.—Colaba Lunatic Asylum.

This exhausts your limit and I have'nt even mentioned pariah dogs, beggars—diseased and otherwise—servants, matutinal and nocturnal laryngeal gymnastics, fifth carts, smells, dust and a host of other things—not even, for example, the Bombay Municipality whose methods are those of Bret Harte's Heathen Chinee—I repeat, Sir, you have been none too generous in the scope you have given your correspondents.

Yours, &c.,
BAD LANGUAGE.

### XV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In answer to your request for suggestions on the subject of the ten greatest nuisances in Bombay, I beg to submit the following which occur to my mind as the ten greatest nuisances in Bombay and the remedies to abate them :—

NUISANCES.

(1). People sleeping on public thoroughfare at night time, and spreading clothes and grains for drying purposes during the day time on the foot-paths.

(2). Lack of foot-paths in many places where they are really wanted and thus causing a great nuisance to the wheeled traffic (owing to the people coming in the way).

(3). People leaving the foot-paths and walking on the roads to the detriment of a motorist and especially a poor cyclist (who has only got to ring his bell to clear them and which very often is not heard.)

(4) Business people have long to wait at the Railway crossings almost always. Especially at 2 or 3 places, viz., the crossing near the Byculla Cabin and the crossing at the G. I. P. R. Parel Station; the halt is of a very great duration.

(5). Carelessness on the part of the Gharrywallas and rashness in driving is a very great nuisance. By carelessness, I mean the violation of the rule to keep to their left and to take a big curve especially when turning a corner.

(6). Policemen standing in the centre of the roads and not budging an inch when a cyclist or a motorist goes driving past. (especially where the roads are narrow, such as for instance the road leading from Church Gate station to the Band-stand one often finds it difficult to keep to the left exactly and so has to ride in the middle).

(7). Great Dust on the road and the consequent blinding and burning of the eyes of the drivers and cyclists.

(8). Little children are allowed to cross public roads alone and also to play and run about alone especially the roads, viz., Bhendy Bazaar and Ripon Roads, when there is too much vehicular traffic at all times of the day, it is found a great nuisance.

(9). Furious Motor Car driving through the most congested parts of the Town such as the Parel Road, and the Byculla Road and the Bhooleshwar Road.

(10). Ladies walking on the foot paths in the evening (especially Parsee ladies) in batches of 3 and 4, leaving hardly any room to pass, are a great annoyance to gentlemen taking a walk by the shore on the foot paths leading from Church Gate station to the Colaba station.

REMEDIES.

(1) The Policeman on duty on the road should be ordered to see that the people don't sleep on the streets and during the day the Municipal Road Mukkadam in charge of that section should be asked to see that the foot-paths are clear from anything for the foot-passengers.

(2) Compel the authorities (Municipal) to build them in places where there is room enough and the traffic is great and just to see that they are wide enough.

(3) The Policeman on duty and also any other Policeman who may happen to pass on the road may compel anyone walking off the foot-path to walk on it and thus keep the road clear for the vehicular traffic, only unless there is too much crowd and the foot-paths are narrow.

(4) Overbridges should be built at once.

(5) They should be compelled to observe the rule of keeping to their left always strictly and on no account to violate it. The defaulters should be properly punished and made an example of so that there will be no more carelessness on their part. They may also be warned against rash driving.

(6) The Policeman should be ordered to keep to one convenient side of the road always or also to keep shifting his place from time to time according to circumstances i. e., according as the vehicular and other traffic is light or heavy.

(7) Crude Petroleum should be used to settle down the dust if not the road should be watered 3 or 4 times a day, but as both the things can only be used very sparingly, sea water which is plentiful should be made use of.

(8) The children should be caught and punished lightly or if the parents are found they should be warned and if they do not take care of their children they should be fined. Especially on *Ripon Road* where the tramway line runs along both the extremities of the road *this* should be strictly observed because the other vehicular and light traffic is to be run in the middle of the road only.

(9) There should be a speed limit and as well as a Place limit i.e. the drivers should drive at a certain limited speed in certain places as for instance no harm will be done or no nuisance will be caused if he drives his car at a greater speed on the roads leading from Chowpatti to Church Gate and Colaba, but he should drive at a very low speed through the Bhooleshwar, Kalbadevi, Pydhownie, Bhendy Bazar, and the Parel Roads. There are many other streets also such as Abdul Rehiman and the neighbouring streets.

(10) The ladies should be requested to pass or rather to walk in twos and threes but not as they do now in fours and fives. If they do not heed the request a slight rudeness such as brushing past them will remedy the evil.—Yours truly, etc.,

CRIS. S. AJINKYA.

### XVI.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

I. Refuse or dust-bins should be well covered while carrying from the public streets so as not to produce noxious smell and the bins in the street should be cleaned now and then.

II. Tramway company should be warned to run more trams in the evening and morning with special preference to females ; because not only males have to detain for hours together to get their seats but females too are harassed similarly.

III. Garriwalla's refusal to ply when requested by passer by should be severely dealt with.

IV. Each and every gutter of the City should be cleaned once a day or twice if necessary with salt water of sea.

V. Nobody should be allowed to throw katchra and such other refuse in the gutters or streets, but it should be thrown into the bins of the streets provided for the same and, failing to do so, must be well punished.

VI. Each road must be with footpaths which can be done only by money as there are no foot paths at Marwari Bazaar, Mandvi Bunder Bazaars and Abdul Raheman Street, &c.

VII. Troubles from beggars, mendicants, fakirs and such other people can be avoided only by a law just as the Poor law in England.

VIII. Permanent "Damar" boiling in the vicinity of thickly populated city is dangerous and that can be avoided by a License ; a well noted case of a "school" at Suthar Chawl.

IX. No house should be used as godowns for grains or combustible substances as it is generally the case with Mandvi Bunder grain sellers and Chemists at Jooma Musjid ; this can be avoided by Municipality.

X. Fraud or adulteration in Milk, Ghee and such other articles, should be well watched and dealt with severely by Authorities of Health Department.

Yours, &c.,
GOKULDAS D. MASTER.

### XVII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following are the ten public nuisances with suggestions for remedy :—

I. An insufficient number of cars run by the Tramway Company during office hours.

II. Bullock carts or "Ka-ta-ras" allowed to drive through the more important streets.

III. An insufficient number of Victoria stands.

IV. A sudden and enormous rise of house-rent by land-lords.

V. "Lepers" and persons suffering from infectious diseases allowed to tramp the streets of Bombay.

VI. An insufficient number of local bazars in some quarters of Bombay.

VII. Obnoxious smell emitting from public conveniences.

VIII. Local Time.

IX. Blue uniform worn by Policemen rendering them invisible on a dark night.

X. Pickpockets.

REMEDIES.

I. During the hours of 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. the Tramway Company should run cars bound for the same destination at intervals of 10 minutes each. For the convenience of ladies who are not agile enough to "get on" a car while it's in motion the first two seats should be reserved for ladies.

II. The Municipal authorities should inflict a fine on every Ka-ta-ra driver who attempts to drive through an important street.

III. The authorities should construct more Victoria Stands, and altering the former ones with a view of making them more spacious.

IV. Landlords should be prohibited on pain of a fine, which may extend to Rs. 500, to raise the rent of a house without giving at least three months' notice to its tenant of his intentions.

V. "Lepers" should be removed to the Leper Asylum at Matunga and persons suffering from infectious diseases to one of the many charitable institutions in Bombay.

VI. The more well-to-do merchants of Crawford Market, Null Bazar, and the Market at the Fort, should be compelled to have their agents in some of the more important quarters of Bombay.

VII. Should be cleaned thrrice daily and welt disinfected in the morning,

VIII. The residents of Bombay ought to take kindly to Standard Time as a trial for a year.

IX. The blue uniform may continue to be worn with a more bright colour fixed on a prominent part of the uniform in order to render it visible on a dark night.

X. All persons found lingering on a certain spot should be noted by the police and watched for a couple of days which will then lead to his identity as a pickpocket.—Yours, &c.,

O. W. A. D'CRUZE.

## THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a short paragraph in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 12th inst., stating that the Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtulla has decided to withdraw from the so-called "Caucus" because he did not approve of the aim and objects of that movement. He also further withdraws from the elections altogether ! I may say it is rather curious that Mr. Ibrahim should have thought it right and proper to take the step he has taken at this stage of the election. Probably he has some reasons which led him to do so. Of these, others cannot speak definitely.

It has been a systematic campaign on the part of some of the local journals to vilify and run down the organisers of this too-much-made-of "Caucus" and their candidates. I hold no brief for anyone else. But I may be permitted to speak for myself. In my opinion any number of misrepresentations are being made as to the candidates having pledged themselves to follow Government and the Executive on all matters, when once they are in the Corporation. Well, as far as I know, I have never been asked to give nor have I accepted any such pledges. I may say here, however, that it is wrong to assume, as some of our citizens seem to think, that measures of Government or the Executive are generally detrimental and mischievous to the city's welfare. My humble idea as to the duties of a Councillor is that every member should discuss or think of the different subjects before the Corporation, in a calm and considerate spirit, and should set his face against party voting, and then vote as he thinks best. No outside influences should ever be allowed to affect the deliberations of the Municipal Corporation, so as to retard the real progress of the city's welfare. One should not follow a certain course simply because it is pressed by some section of that body or otherwise. That such a thing does many a time happen, is well-known to those who are on the Municipal Council. Free thought and discussion are often smothered. The outside public are not expected to know all this. Opinions may differ on this point, and I may be pardoned for having my own. A Municipal body is more of a deliberative nature rather than of a fighting one. These are my views and beyond expressing them to those who promised me their support I am aware of no other pledges being given. Of course, in return for their support, I had to promise my own. I maintain that being a candidate myself there is nothing wrong in strengthening my position, especially when I knew that nothing more was expected of me than to do what I honestly thought and believed to be the true aspect of things. Having promised to give my support, I do not see how some of the so-called leaders of our society who think differently but who really belong to a "Coterie" determined to run down the "Caucus," can think it proper to persuade others to go back on their promises. A gentleman's word should be as good as his bond. Another experience is that some people are very prompt to promise before their own elections. But when once they are out of their own worries, they start preaching "true politics and true patriotism" as they think them to be, to others who may not be looking eye to eye with them on current topics. In time of trial, such "true patriots and gentlemen" do not scruple to evade their promises. Such is present public life. Many of us fail to give proper attention to our conscience and sense of duty towards ourselves. Promises are easily given but the great thing is to understand how to keep them. It is not fair to condemn a person wholesale simply because he may differ on some one point and cannot agree with the person condemning. Differences will exist. Life without them would be intolerable.

Some of the local journals are expressing views in their papers as if they were the views of the general thinking public. They probably are the ideas of individuals who are either the members or followers of the "Coterie" which is determined to run down the "Caucus" List at any cost. They take advantage of the fact that, as Editors, they can give greater weight to their personal views by exercising the usual Editor's prerogative—the grand "We"—whilst the humble private individual has to rest content with the much simpler but expressive "I." Herein lies the secret of all such agitations.

However let that pass. One is getting disgusted with the way this electioneering controversy is being carried on by interested persons. I only trust and hope that we do not, in the heat of this controversy, forget ourselves and lose sight of the responsible position the Justices of the Peace hold in this city's organisation. It does seem curious that this body of Peace should be taken to the war path.

The main object should be to show that every voter had used his independent judgment and was not influenced by any misrepresentation. I do not wish to trouble you again over this controversy. Having now explained what I think should be made public, I calmly await the result of the election, relying fully on the sober and calm judgment of the Electorate.—Yours, &c.,

N. V. MANDLIK.

The Hermitage, Pedder Road.—February, 14.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

PIMPLES BLACKHEADS Prevented by Cuticura SOAP

To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the Great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable. No other Skin Soap so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. Two Soaps in one at one price, viz., a Medicinal and Toilet Soap. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Mailed Free, "How to Beautify the Skin."

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING."

Suet Puddings and Dumplings will be better to eat if made light and digestible with Brown & Polson's raising powder 'Paisley Flour'

STEAMING IS BETTER THAN BOILING FOR ALL PUDDINGS.

MINERAL WATERS
TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED SACCHARIN sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Ærated waters factory ; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from

OURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co., General Merchants and Commission Agent No. 104, Bhoosari Monolla, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

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| SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS, |
| SCURVY | BLOTCHES, |
| ECZEMA, | SPOTS, |
| BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS. |
| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

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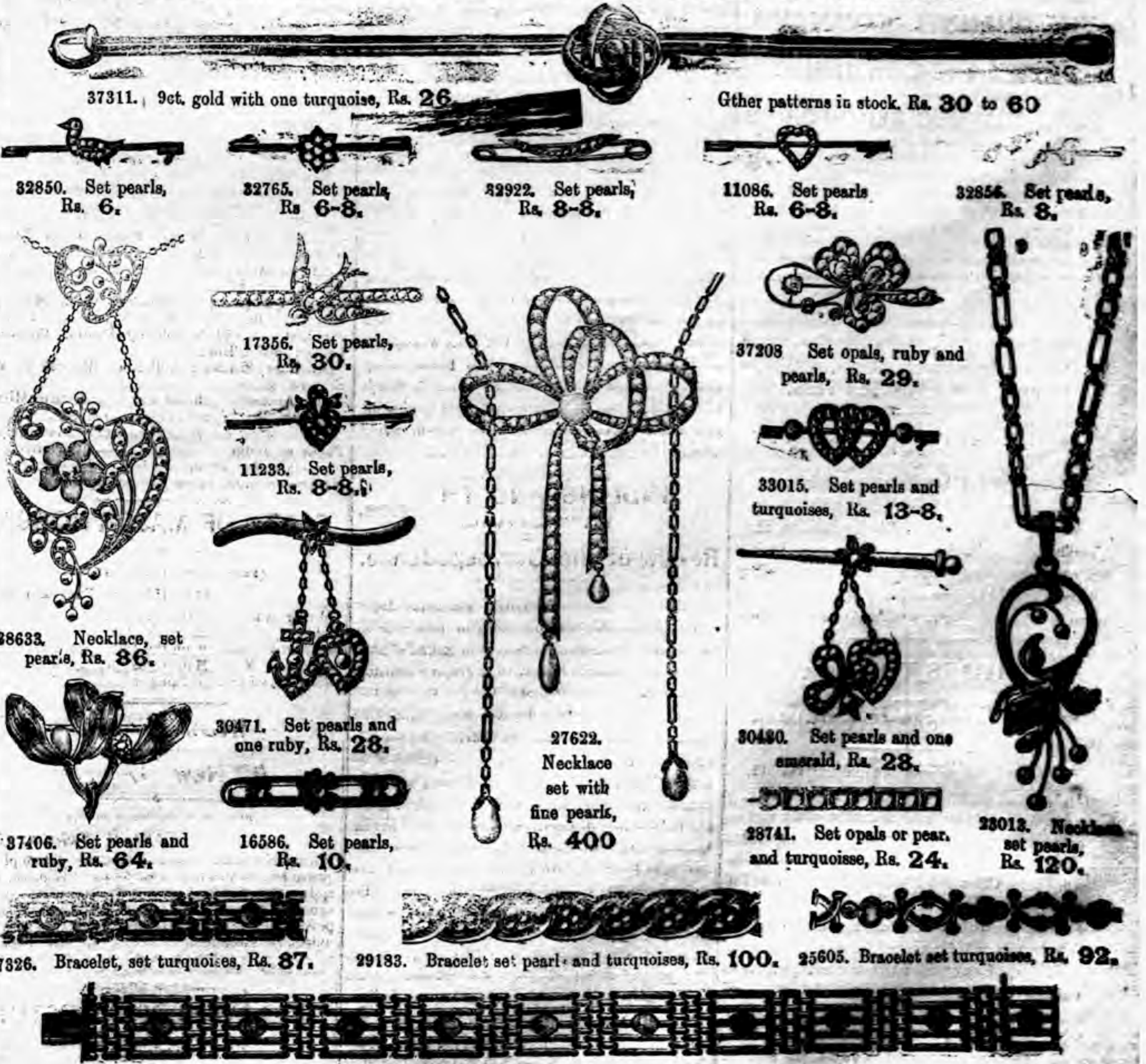

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# HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, FEBRUARY 13.

THE NIZAM.

THE Nizam has left Sardarnagar for good. He returned to the City on Monday evening, and has taken up his residence at the Purana Haveli Palace. Besides the additions to the garden-house there, which are still going on, His Highness has directed an order to be issued offering plots of ground round about to shopmen and others to construct small shops and houses, and has otherwise given facilities for converting the place into a small village. According to present orders, arrangements are being made for the opening ceremony of the Mahboob Canal by His Highness immediately after the Mohurrum festivities, which will commence in the beginning of next week.

THE NAWAB SALAR JUNG, BAHADUR.

The young Nawab Salar Jung, who is the sole representative of the historic house of that name in Hyderabad, has now completed his 18th year, and it is said that a representation has been made by the Government to His Highness recommending that the management of the Estates should be entrusted to him. It will be remembered that the Salar Jung Estates have been under the administration of His Highness, and since the retirement of Nawab Serwer-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, the details of the management have been placed in the hands of His Excellency the Minister and conducted by a separate establishment in the Revenue Secretariat. His Highness, has been pleased to attend personally to the young Nawab's domestic and educational affairs, and has shown the most solicitous care for his well being, the results having been successful in every way. The management of the Estates is said to be of the best in Hyderabad; and, apart from other circumstances, the complete liquidation of the debts—which at one time almost threatened to swallow them up—deserves a special recognition of the services of those who were directly in charge of them. The young Nawab, who was always of a delicate constitution, has improved wonderfully, both physically and morally, and is acknowledged all round to be "a chip of the old block." His education has been well taken care of, and the aptitude with which he goes through his daily work is well worthy the imitation of other young noblemen of the place. For some time past, he has been devoting a good portion of his time every day with the Nazim of the Estates in acquainting himself with the details of administration. It is said that even in this he is sufficiently advanced to be able to hold his own and to give a satisfactory account of himself whenever His Highness may be pleased to entrust him with the management.

MOTOR CARS.

There has been a series of motor car accidents all over Chudderghat during the last few days, in most of which the results have been fatal and painfully tragic. It is also unfortunate that all these accidents have taken place in localities where the roads are by no means narrow but are regarded as broad. It is feared that there has been a good deal of recklessness on the part of the drivers on these occasions. No doubt, pedestrians here have not become sufficiently acquainted with the motor yet, and the arrangements made by the police for the regulation of traffic on the roads have at no time been satisfactory; but it should be incumbent upon motorists to regulate their speed and look ahead, exercising special care and caution at all turnings and in all crowded localities. It has not been a matter of broken bones only, but lives have been lost; and it remains to be seen what the Government will be disposed to do in each case, But so far as regards the future, it is absolutely necessary that steps should be immediately taken for preventing such calamities. The occurrences of these past few days have caused such a scare amongst the people that once they get out of their houses, whether walking or driving, they feel that they are not sure of coming back alive. The series of accidents which happened last week, one on top of the other, and the four deaths which have resulted, have been naturally the general talk of the place. The City Kotwal and his staff are very busy and anxious about arranging the traffic to obviate accidents in the future, but the general cry, is for some specific regulations regarding the plying of motors in crowded localities, which the Government should by no means delay or be unmindful of issuing. It is also necessary that the local nobility, who are the owners of these fashionable articles of quick locomotion, should have a little mercy on their poor and helpless neighbours, who may not be so fortunate as themselves. A good deal of blame is no doubt attributed to the indifference of the police and the apathy of pedestrians, who are not used to being overtaken at 40 miles an hour; but the way to educate them is not by driving motor-cars on to them and crushing their brains out! The pastime of motor-driving should certainly not be indulged in on public roads in crowded localities at the cost of human life, and if Government neglect to remedy the evil, the Resident should interpose on grounds of humanity.

THE STATE V. HEERALAL AND JAGGANATH.

In this matter, a Revision Petition was filed by the District Police, which came off for hearing on the 5th instant in the High Court before the Divisional Bench, composed of the Officiating Chief Justice, Mr. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad, and Nawab Hakim-ud-Dowlah, Bahadur. The case has created a great deal of interest amongst the legal profession here, on account of the many interesting questions of law and other circumstances connected with it. The facts are that the District Police prosecuted one Heeralal, a leading sowcar of Hingoli, and a number of his followers, for the illicit coinage of Halli Sicca rupees, and by the orders of the High Court the case was investigated by the Special Magistrate, Thagi Department, who discharged all the accused, except one Jagganath, whom he convicted and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, and in default to undergo a further term of imprisonment for six months. A Revision Petition was submitted by the District Police against this order, praying for a further enquiry against Heeralal and the enhancement of the sentence against Jagganath. The petition was disposed of by Moulvie Aziz Mirza Saheb on the 7th Mehir, 1315 F., who rejected it so far as Heeralal was concerned and directed that the matter against Jagganath be taken on the file and submitted to the Divisional Bench. Subsequently, on the 13th Isfandar, 1316F.—that is, five months and six days after this order—the same Judge cancelled his original order and directed the petition against Heeralal also to be taken on the file. It was urged in his behalf that the Divisional Bench had no jurisdiction to go into the matter, on the grounds, namely, that Moulvie Aziz Mirza Saheb had no jurisdiction to cancel his original order, which was made about five months ago; that although he was at the time on the Divisional Bench, he had for the last three months been doing work on the Original Side, [illegible] not therefore interfere with the and [illegible] Divisional Bench without a special records of the [illegible] from the Chief Justice, according to that [illegible] "Dastur-[illegible]-Amal" relating to the constitution and working of the High Court here; that the original order made by him was a judicial order, which has become final, and the High Court had no jurisdiction to review it, both according to the Criminal Procedure Code in force in British India and the one in force here; and that there was not even a fresh application made by the Police for the reconsideration of the original order. The Vakil argued the case at great length and produced authorities in support of the same from the Law Reports of the various High Courts, notably X Bombay and VII Allahabad, whereby it has been ruled that there shall be no revision in the Criminal Side on the order of a Judge of the High Court after once it has been made. The Vakil who appeared for the Police wanted time to reply, and the case was fixed for further hearing.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Their Royal Highnesses Princes George and Conrad of Bavaria, grandsons of the Emperor of Austria, arrived here to-day from Bombay. They are the guests of H. H. the Nizam's Government and are residing at the Bashir Bagh. They will be invited to witness the Lungar procession from the Minister's Palace, and after a stay of about a week will leave Hyderabad on the 19th idem.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener, accompanied by six of his staff is expected here about the end of next month on a shikar trip for big game. His Excellency's camp will be pitched in the jungles of the Adlabad Taluk, which is said to be full of big game, and as this area has not been visited for some time, he is sure to have very good sport. The party will arrive at the camp direct from Warora and will stay about three weeks, during which time they will be the guests of the Nizam's Government. Mr. A. C. Hankin, C. I. E., Inspector General of Police, has been deputed to meet them with His Highness' shikarees and look after their comforts. Nawab Faridun Jung, Bahadur, is in charge of all the arrangement.

NAWAB FARIDUN JUNG BAHADUR.

Nawab Faridun Jung, Bahadur, is arranging to go out for a holiday shoot in the first week of next month. His last trip was quite a disappointment on account of the heavy rain that took place.

THE MINISTER'S BANQUET.

The State Banquet given at the City Palace of the Minister last night, to meet the Hon'ble the Resident, was a complete success. The buildings and grounds were tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated, and all arrangements were made on an elaborate scale. The Residency officials and the officers of the Secunderabad and Bolarum Garrisons and their ladies were invited, besides the leading officials of His Highness' Government. All the guests were assembled by about 8 P.M. and were received at the steps by one of the A. D.-C.'s, and at the drawing-room by Nawab Faridun Jung, Bahadur. The Hon'ble the Resident with Mrs. Bailey arrived a few minutes after 8, and the company sat to dinner at 8-15. Covers were laid for about 130, and the guests were seated at three tables arranged one behind the other in the Dining Hall. The usual toasts were drunk, the Minister proposing the toast of the King-Emperor and the Resident that of the Nizam, both of which were honoured by the guests standing, while the band played the National Anthem. The Minister then toasted the Resident and Mrs. Bailey, which was well received, and the Hon'ble Mr. Bailey in a few felicitous words thanked the assembly for the honour done him and Mrs. Bailey. At about 10-30 o'clock, the ladies adjourned to the Drawing Room, where they were joined later by the gentlemen. The Minister appeared to be in the best of health and spirits and was extremely affable. Nawab Iftakar-ul-Mulk Shahab Jung, Bahadur, also made himself very agreeable and conversed with everybody in his usual good-humoured way. The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Bailey took leave of the company at 11-30, and were followed by the guests, who retired one after another. The success of the whole function was in no small measure due to the efforts of Nawab Faridun Jung, Bahadur, the popular Private Secretary, whose cheery manner and genial nature have quite endeared him to the good people of Hyderabad. His is a personality that has stood the test of weal and woe in Hyderabad affairs, than whom there is no greater diplomat or courtier to be found in even European Court circles. Long may he be spared to enjoy the social and official laurels he has won and to retain the position he occupies in the hearts of the people as a kind and sympathetic friend and yet—as has been said and written—the "cheeriest humbug in Hyderabad," which has become quite a sentence of endearment. The following is the list of those who were at the State Banquet:—

Sir Kishen Pershad
Mrs. Bayley
Right Hon'ble G. Palmer
Mrs. Hamilton
Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk
Mrs. Little
Colonel Showan
Mrs. Stokes
Mr. A. J. Dunlop
Mrs. Haig
Major Smith
Mrs. Kealy
Nawab Iftikhar-ul-Mulk
Mrs. Stevens
Colonel Gimlette
Mrs. Pedder
Mr. Walker
Mrs. Vizard
Colonel Grant
Mrs. Stephens
Mrs. Sturge
Reverend Johnston
Mrs. Florence
Major Ievers
Miss Bayley
Mr. Crawford
Colonel Madonald
Mrs. Stanton
Colonel Stanton
Mrs. Anderson
Major Rampini
Mrs. Cates
Major Anderson
Mrs. Duxbury
Mr. Moberly
Miss Pendlebury
Mr. Stevens.
Miss Evans
Major Dewing
Mrs. Rampini
Major Murray
Mrs. Johnston
Captain Macnabb
Miss Homan
Nawab Nazim-ul-Mulk
Nawab. Nizamut Jung
Mr. Raghunath Prasad
Mr. Reddle
Captain Shah Mirza Beg
Nawab Sultan Yawar Jung
Mr. Bornett
Mr. Galloway
Nawab Hakim-ud-Daulah
Nawab Muffaker Jung
Mr. Warner
Nawab. Khadeo Jang
Dr. Naidu
Nawab Mohid-ud-Daula
Captain Gledstanes
Mr. Sohrabji Jamshedji
Nawab Surtaj Jung
Comp. to Iftikar-ul-Mulk
Captain Bahmon Jung
Dr. Ahmed Mirza
Mrs. Palmer
The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley
Mrs. Walker
General Hamilton
Mrs. Dunlop
General Francis
Mrs. Fellowes
Nawab Asaf-Yawar-ul-Mulk
Mrs. Hankin
Colonel Thompson
Mrs Mathewes
Colonel Yate
Colonel Vizard
Mrs. Grant
Mr. Pendlebury
Mrs. Seaton
Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk
Mrs. Macdonald
Nawab Khan-i-Khana
Mrs. Naidu
Mrs. Yate
Colonel Little
Mrs. Murray
Major Haig
Mrs. Crawford
Mr. Kealy
Colonel Pedder
Mrs. Homan
Colonel Brooking
Mrs. Minchin
Mr. Seaton
Miss Bartleet
Major Mathewes
Mrs. Heenan
Mr. Homan
Mrs. Warner
Mr. Florence
Miss Blain
Captain Minchin
Miss Jeffery
Mr. Heenan
Miss. Bushby
Colonel Stokes
Mrs Brooking
Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk
Mahraj Asaf Nawaz Want
Mr. Muraj
Major Mahir-ud-Daulah
Major Osman Yar-ud-Daulah
Moulvi Noorul Ziauddin
Captain Mumtaz Yar-ud-Daulah.
Nawab Faridun Jung
Mr. Kazim Ali
Mr. Abdur Rahim
Mr. Duxbury
Captain Vazir Yar-ud-Daulah
Nawab Zulkadar Jung
Mr. Aziz Mirza
Mr. Sturge
Captain Hashim Nawaz Jung
Dr. Abdul Ghanny
Captain Kutbuddin Ahmed
Comp. to Fakhr-ul-Mulk
Mr. Craven
Captain Prem Singh

THE MOHURRUM

The new moon was not seen to night, and as the 1st of Moharum was on Friday, the usual "Lungar" procession will take place on the 19th instant. The Residency officials and the officers of the Secunderabad Garrison and their ladies have been invited to lunch at the Minister's Palace, from where the procession will be viewed. The Courts and public offices will be closed for eight days (from Tuesday) for the Mohurrum, and as the Holi festival follows it this year, the holidays will be extended to a further period of three days.

THE RESIDENCY "AT HOME."

There was an "At Home" at the Residency yesterday evening—one of the fortnightly functions introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Bailey. On account of the State Dinner at the Minister's Palace, which followed almost immediately, the attendance was not as large as usual. The chief advantage of these gatherings—in fact, almost every function at the Residency—has been to bring both the communities, European and Native, in closer association with each other, which has materially enhanced the popularity of the present Resident, besides enabling him to make a personal estimate of men and things around him—by no means a negligible portion of the work attached to his onerous position in discerning human nature.

# DEATH OF MR. ROSS.

We regret to announce the death at sea of Mr. Ross, the well-known manager of the National Bank in Bombay. Mr. Ross had been for many years a notable figure in this City, and had been identified with the Chamber of Commerce. He was an Inverness-shire man, and generally popular. As a rule he had enjoyed good health, but last October he became indisposed. He did not at first pay much attention to the matter, but he gradually grew worse, although he had only recently come out from Home after a year's furlough. Finding that he made no progress Mr. Ross left Bombay a fortnight ago on board the P. & O. *Oceania*. On arriving at Port Said Mr. Ross became seriously ill, and the telegram announcing his death at sea was received from Malta. Mr. Ross was unmarried. He will be much missed in the City. He is believed to have succumbed to heart trouble. All the Banks were closed at two o'clock out of respect for his memory and the Paper, Share and Bullion Markets opened only to close immediately on the receipt of the news.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## BOMBAY RACES.

## "True Blue's" Selection for to-day.

| | |
|---|---|
| **IMPORTERS HANDICAP.** | |
| PASCO | 1 |
| LADY METAL | 2 |
| HONEST LADY | 3 |
| **BOMBAY DERBY.** | |
| PRECIOUS | 1 |
| HAMPSTEAD | 2 |
| YOUNG KOHINOOR | 3 |
| **GAYE CUP.** | |
| RUSSELLY ROSE | 1 |
| WAKEFULL | 2 |
| MATALGIO | 3 |
| **GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.** | |
| SERMON | 1 |
| BALLARK | 2 |
| PADDY'S DARLING | 3 |
| **MELTON STAKES.** | |
| COMMANDER | 1 |
| NAZZAR | 2 |
| TABRIZ | 3 |
| **LE MESURIER PLATE.** | |
| TACHREET | 1 |
| EED | 2 |
| YOUNG CARDIGAN | 3 |

TRUE BLUE.

Despite the large number of scratchings for the second day of the Big Meeting, we seem likely to have more than ordinarily good fields, and as most of the top notchers, including Fitz Grafton, are left in, we should have an excellent day's racing.

The big event is of course the Great Western Handicap, and in this I think Mr. Cursetjee has set most of us thinking. I personally find it very difficult to fix on a choice without knowing more about what is 'expected'. Although the great Fitz Grafton has been given the limit, 9st 12lbs., he cannot by any means be considered out of it. He, we know, has a great turn of speed and will probably have Vining up, an excellent judge of pace. If I should be asked to pick anything to beat him it would be those just under him, and Ballark is in the same stable. They seem fond of going with two, and so well has the latter done in Calcutta that I am inclined to prefer him. Sermon, after his great win on Wednesday, was going so strong that one felt he could go on and if this is really so, he will take a lot of beating, and if one looks amongst the light weights, Saloon is the most dangerous with his feather weight, Sacristan II's last run not being promising for a longer distance.

In the Importers' Handicap, I see Metal Maid has once more been withdrawn and leaves us none too easy a task. Once more I must plump for Posco, with Lady metal and Meadow Saffron for Places.

The third handicap is the Gaye Cup, and we shall probably see the finest power in the country out for this. On the sign she gave of returning to form, I think Russley Rose will win, whereas Koko in the same stable will run well, the stable also having Come Back, and one of the three shoul certainly come home. The great Lady Avon is in, but by no means the mare she used to be, and both Mandeville and Wakeful should beat her on recent form.

The Mon Le Mesurier Plate is made easier by the pencil going though several, which of course includes poor Omar, who was left ill in Lucknow by Thomas. In this seven furlong race, I like Tachreet; if he is as good as ever, with Oriental and Panala to run well, while Eed should not be far out of a shop.

The Melton Plate has had a great share of scratchings, and of those left in, Commander should get the six furlongs best. This strong grey has not been out often, but if his track work has been regular, I do not think he is to be beaten. Madras and Saeed should run well, and Thuyyar will not be far behind them.

So little have we seen of some of the candidates that the Bombay Derby is not too easy. Peculiar was once spoken of as the winner but he has gone lame and by now has probably been fired, as this was the intention when last I heard of him. After his finish behind Precious on Wednesday, I have a great liking for Young Kohinoor, who should be at a nice price; and with nothing sticking out, Skylark, Hampstead, and Ajax must run very well up. Mooreed has been a disappointment for some time past, and on Poona running one cannot possibly give the grey a chance.

If one could only prognosticate a few minutes before each race, the task would not be such a difficult one; but it will be worth seeing what the stables intend with regard to those I have mentioned.

FOOTBALL.

The Royal Scots returned from their glorious victory in Calcutta amidst wild enthusiasm and it was only fitting the occasion that an entertainment in the shape of a concert should be given to the team on Wednesday at Colaba. They, as we know, have literally swept the board in the Indian Football world and their recent win indeed entitles them to the 'Cock o' the North' with which the Band played them back from the station. In the hall the various Cups they have won were set out and: are the Harwood League (Bombay) 1906-1907, Richardson Cup (Poona) 1904-1907, Bombay Rovers' Tournament 1906-1907, Meakin Cup (Mhow), 1905-1907 and Minto Cup (Calcutta) 1907, the Championship of India and Burma. On the team lining up, Colonel Murray made an appropriate speech, complimenting the Captain, Corpl., Finnigin, and the team in general. A remark well worth mention, which does the team the greatest credit, was that he, the Colonel, felt thoroughly safe when allowing the team to go anywhere without an Officer in charge. The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell was also present and altogether a most pleasant evening was spent.

MISCELLANEA.

There have I notice, been mishaps galore at the Newera Eliya Races and Narman has met with a serious accident, having broken a rib. It was in the Pony Handicap and coming round the bend Norman fell, as also did Saunders, who was not hurt. Norman, however, had to be carried off and taken to Hospital in a motor. At the Governor's request proceedings were delayed for an hour. Another accident which caused a sad loss to Mr. De Soysa was when Truffle Dog fell and was killed. He was brought from England seven months ago and promised exceptionally well, having St. Simon blood in him and was thought to be better than the same owner's Footprint, who is now in Bombay.

REX.

## THE BETTING.

The following was the betting last evening:—

IMPORTERS PLATE.

3 to 2 against Pasco.
4 to 1 against Frikdom.
5 to 1 against Camira and Lady Metal.
10 to 1 the others.

BOMBAY DERBY.

5 to 4 on Precious.
7 to 2 against Moorud.
6 to 1 Hampstead.
10 to 1 The others.

GAYE CUP.

5 to 2 against Russeley Race.
5 to 1 against Wakeful.
5 to 1 against Recovery.
5 to 1 against Gun Metal.
10 to 1 the others.

GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.

5 to 2 against Ballark.
3 to 1 against Paddy's Darling.
3 to 1 against Germon.
6 to 1 against Sacristan
6 to 1 against Salvon.
10 to 1 the others.

MELTON PLATE.

3 to 1 against Commander.
3 to 1 against Nazzar.
6 to 1 agains Tabriz.
6 to 1 against Girce.
6 to 1 against Saeed.
10 to 1 the others.

LE MESURIER PLATE.

Evens Tachrut.
3 to 1 against Bay Middleton.
3 to 1 against Eed.
6 to 1 against Cardijan.
6 to 1 against Oriental.
10 to 1 the others.

SECOND DAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Tom Le Mesurier Plate 3-45 p m
2nd Race—The Melton Plate 4-15 p m
3rd Race—The Importers' Handicap 4-45 p m
4th Race—The Bombay Derby 5-15 p m
5th Race—The Grand Western Handicap 5-45 p m
6th Race—The Gaye Cup 6-15 p m

By kind permission of Lt-Col S. J. Sarjant and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colaba | 3-10 p m | (G. T.) |
| Church Gate | 3-15 p m | |
| Grant Road | 3-22 p m | |
| Arrives at Mahaluxmi | 3-26 p m | |

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th February, 1907.

# BOMBAY HUNT.

Some 40 to 50 people assembled at the Jackal Club yesterday morning for the Meet of the Bombay Foxhounds. The atmosphere was somewhat close and muggy, and the conditions were not as favourable as they have been of late in consequence, but a very pleasant gallop has to be recorded. The Home coverts in the direction of Parla were the first to be drawn, and the music of the pack soon told us that a jackal was lurking about in the neighbourhood. Hounds came out of the plantation in a very determined manner, and rushed over the well known big bank and down into the large dried up tank, across which they ran at great speed. Up the bank on the far side they went and continued over a good stretch of rice fields eventually reaching the melon ground without any hesitation; they tore across this cruelly rough tract of country as far as the village of Sahar. The more one rides over this dangerous melon ground the less one likes it, yet it is wonderful how seldom a good horse will make a mistake. Skirting the village hounds continued over a splendid line of riding country as far as the Backwater in the direction of Kolakalyan. The erection of a large stone bund a couple of miles up the stream has almost completely dried up the water lower down, but the part of it where it was necessary for the hunt to cross yesterday morning was full of the most terribly sharp stones, and I am afraid more than one poor horse must have shown signs of these stones about the feet and legs after the hunt was over. However when riding to hounds it is necessary to make the best of what comes in one's way, and trust to luck. These stones did not in any way affect the pace of the hounds, who carried on the chase at great speed over some pleasant grass lands beyond as far as the Vehar-Kurla Road. Across this road they went, and on to the Hogsback Hill. On reaching this somewhat steep and rough eminence the field spread out in all directions, some elected to gallop straight over it, others worked round to the left, while others made their way on the right, but everybody was able without great difficulty to hit off the pack on the far side. It looked as if we were once again going to get eventually into the Horse Shoe Valley, as the big hills which surround it are often chosen by jackals as means of endeavouring to shake off their pursuers, but yesterday our quarry kept a good deal to the right of these mountains. The pack continued to hunt him hard as far as the road from Kurla to Ghat Cooper, and chased him across this road to some outlying bungalows on the fringe of Ghat Cooper itself. The huntsman cast the pack in all the most likely directions, but without any success. The sun had by this time attained considerable power, and on this account doubtless the jackal was able to make good his escape. Hounds had, however, hunted him so determinedly that it is extremely difficult to explain why they should have eventually lost all traces of their quarry. Such is the glorious uncertainty of Foxhunting. The most experienced are often at a loss to explain how it is that a fox or a jackal will apparently "sink into the earth." The problem of scent has taxed the minds of many thousands of hunting men, and yet we today know no more about it than Beckford did a century ago. The gallop had lasted for 35 minutes and though the pace and country traversed was not of the superlative description as the magnificent run of last Wednesday, the hunt was a very enjoyable one and everybody is most grateful to the Master for having so kindly arranged an extra day's hunting for us this week.

Hounds meet on Sunday at Sahar Hill, and next Wednesday "not Thursday" on account of the Horse Show at Santa Cruz.

JACKAL.

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 4.)

OLLA PODRIDA.

In the *Times* of Monday (Jan. 28) appeared the subjoined announcement:—

Mignon.—On the 23rd inst, at Brunswick, United States, of pneumonia, Louis de la More, youngest son of the late Colonel M. J. J. Mignon (Indian Staff Corps), and of Mrs Mignon, 78. Elsham road, Kensington, W., aged 31 years. (By cable.)

The very next day's issue of the same journal contained the following:—

Mignon.—On the 27th inst., at 78, Elsham road, Kensington, W., Isabella Maria Louisa, widow of Colonel M. J. J. Mignon (Indian Staff Corps), aged 63 years. Service at S. Barnabas, Addison road, W., on Thursday next, at 12 noon. Interment at Norwood.

Very pathetic. Older Residents in the Western Presidency will remember Colonel M. J. J. Mignon, as an officer of the Bombay Staff Corps. He retired in the Eighties.

Sir Edward Candy, formerly a Judge of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed honorary librarian of the Bendall Students' Oriental Library, Cambridge. Since his retirement three and a half years ago, Sir Edward has resided in the neighbourhood of the University town.

At a temperance conference, at Leeds, on Monday, the new Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Runciman, mentioned that in the last Session of Parliament only one peer turned up drunk. This was a somewhat unworthy sneer. Mr. Runciman, as he boasts, is himself a teetotaler, but he may be reminded of the homely proverb about people who live in glass houses. All His Majesty's faithful Commons do not abstain from alcoholic liquor.

Sir George Birdwood has written a learned introduction to the English translation of "the Genealogy of the Bhagar-Sath Section (Naosari) of Parsi Priests," a compilation which he describes as of "unique importance," genealogical tables of this "complete and intimate kind" not having been kept for so lengthened a period among any other historical people, not excepting the Jews.

# THE BISHOP'S CHARGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall consider it a favour if you will be so kind as to make it known through your columns to those who are interested in reading the full text of the Bishop's 'Charge' that it will be obtainable on and after Tuesday the 19th instant, at the S. P. C. K. Depot and the Bible Society's Depot, Bombay.—Yours, &c.

HAROLD FOOTE
Bishop's Chaplain.

Poona February 14.

# THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta on Saturday, the 16th February starting by special train from Sealdah at 4-45 p.m. (Calcutta time.) His Excellency will visit Kolabari in the District of Goalpara in Assam. His Excellency will return to Calcutta on Monday, the 25th February, at 1-10 p.m. (Calcutta time.)

His Excellency's departure from and return to Calcutta will be private. The party accompanying His Excellency on tour will be as follows:—His Excellency the Countess of Minto. Lady Eileen Elliot. Lieut-Colonel J. R. Dunlop Smith, C. I. E., Private Secretary to the Viceroy. Lieut-Colonel F. L. Adam, M, V. O, Military Secretary to the Viceroy. Lieut-Colonel W. R. Crooke-Lawless, Surgeon to the Viceroy. Major G. P. T. Feilding, D. S. O., A. D. C. to the Viceroy. Captain T. H. R. Bulkeley, A. D. C. to the Viceroy.

# A TIGER KILLED AT BASSEIN.

## Sergt-Major's Good Shot.

A rumour was current that a Tiger was going about Bassein. Capt Gays reported that the animal was in the garden and an alarm was raised, and Sergt-major Hughes, armed with an express rifle, and Mr. Coomber turned up. A search was made for the animal but he could not be found till the Sergt major got a glimpse of him under a Burman's house close by. He fired a shot which hit the animal on the back, on which he turned round and glared at the Sergt-major who put in another shot neatly between the eyes which killed him. He was 6 feet long.

SIR HAROLD and Lady Stuart have arrived in Calcutta from Burma.

A MUKTEAR of the Howrah Court was shot dead in the verandah of his house at Sibpur on Thursday night. Two men have been arrested.

# HIGH COURT.

## UNDERSELLING A DECEASED PARTNER'S SHARE.

ON the Original Side of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty heard a suit brought by Hassanalli Mahomedalli and others, Borah inhabitants, against Esmailjee Sullemanjee and Hiptoola Jewabhai, executors of the last will and testament of Mahomedalli Kadikhan and others, praying that the estate of the deceased Mahomedalli may be administered by the Court; that a sale of the testators' interest in a certain business to the first defendant may be set aside; that the true value of the testator's share and interest in the business may be ascertained and declared, etc. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Maganlal, Jehangir, and Gulabbhai, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the first defendant. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. M. R. Vakil appeared for the second defendant and Mr. Bhandarker and Mr K. B. Dastur, instructed by Mr. Nadirshah B. Vakil, appeared for the fourth defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that Mahomedalli, Kadikhan, a Borah Mahomedan, died on the 18th December 1896 having made a will, dated 7th December 1896. The first and second defendants were the executors of his will. The testator, at the time of his death, was carrying on business in partnership with the first defendant in the sale of umbrellas under the name of Esmailjee Mahomedalli. The business was a very valuable one; there was a valuable goods will in connection therewith; and it yielded a profit of about Rs.20,000 per annum. Almost the only assets left by the testator consisted of his share in the business and his share of the profits therein up to the time of his death, which had not been divided. The first and second defendants, instead of winding up the partnership business, realising the assets at the best price and setting apart the testator's share therein, proceeded to make over the whole business to the first defendant at a valuation, the testator's share therein being grossly underestimated. In no case was the first defendant justified in selling to himself the testator's interest in the business. The valuation of the stock-in-trade was made by the first defendant's son. Certain outstandings were left out altogether. Invoice prices were taken into account instead of market prices. The first defendant retained the whole of the business allotted to the testator's share in his own business for a period of nearly four years until the month of September 1901; and the plaintiffs said that he was liable for all profits made by the use of the testator's assets in his own business. The second allowed himself to be made a tool of the first defendant.

The defendants traversed all the material allegations of the plaint, and put the plaintiffs to a strict proof thereof. Details of the case were heard during the day.

# CLAIM BY A MUKADAM.

AT the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the suit of Krishnaji Maloji against Haji Ismail Hasham (carrying on the business of plying steamers in the name of Shepherd and Co., between Bombay and other ports) and others, was called on. Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhoy and Bilimoria, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. B. Scott, Advocate-General with Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Raghvaya and Bhimji, appeared for the other defendants. Plaintiff averred that he was entitled to Rs. 4,432, Rs. 4,585, Rs. 1,852, and Rs. 200 being damages &c., sustained by him on account of breach of contract appointing him Mukadam and stevedore along with his other partners, who were defendants, two to nine in the suit; they were also landing and loading agents to the shippers. The latter three sums were for work done and so forth. The first defendant said he was right in terminating the contract as the plaintiff had failed to replace a deposit of Rs. 10,000, required as surety for the proper performance of the contract. He submitted, among other things, that were an account taken of the payments he had made on account of the contract, Rs. 2,603 would be found due to him.

Issues were raised, and Counsel addressed the Court on the details of the case.

# SMALL CAUSES COURT.

## IS DEALING IN HAY AN ACT OF AGRICULTURE?

The full Bench of the Small Cause Court composed of His honour the learned Chief Judge, Mr. R. M. Patel, and His honor the learned second Judge, Mr. Donald, disposed of a case instituted by one Madu Darmaji, against the defendant Govinda Bal for the recovery of money advanced under an agreement whereby defendant had agreed to consign hay from Thana District to Bombay to be sold by Plaintiff as his Commission Agent. On behalf of the Defendant, the preliminary defence was raised that he was an Agriculturist and the case should be sent to the District Court at Thana under the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act.

On being examined and cross-examined, he said that he was cultivating a piece of land at Kattayi Zillah, in Thana District, under a lease, and he gave one half of the produce to the Landlord, and profitted about Rs. 40 a year, and he had no other income. He further said he used to consign hay for sale to Plaintiff for the last 6 or 7 years; but that was not his hay, although the account stood in plaintiff's books in his own name. It was also ascertained that he made about 200 to 300 Rupees every year, but he said that was out of the hay belonging to his brother-in-law. It was contended on behalf of the Plaintiff that the Defendant was dealing in hay, and he was making more out of the hay business than out of cultivation, and under section 2 of the Act, he cannot be called an Agriculturist.

The learned second Judge, who originally tried the case, observed that cutting hay and forwarding the same for sale was an act of Agriculturist, and he therefore dismissed the suit for want of jurisdiction. Against this order of dismissal, Mr. V. Vijayakar, on behalf of the Plaintiff, moved the full Court for a rule, and, in doing so, he added that cutting hay and making it into bundles and consigning the same to Bombay was not an act of agriculture as defined by the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act. That Act does not define the word "Agriculture" and the framers of that Act have deliberately omitted to define it. Looking therefore to the ordinary meaning of the word, it means the act of preparing the soil, ploughing it, sowing the seed and reaping the harvest. The Defendant had admitted that the hay had not been cultivated, nor were any seeds sown, that but it was cut from the wild lands, and therefore Mr. Vijayakar contended that hay cutting was not an act of agriculture. Besides on Defendant's own admission, it appeared that he made Rs. 40 by cultivation, and over Rs. 200 by his business in hay, which was the principal means of his livelihood, and therefore the benefit of the Act did not extend to his case. In support of his contentions, the plaintiff's pleader relied upon *Tulsidas* versus *Veer Basappa* (I. L. R., 4 Bombay, page 630) where it was said that an Agriculturist could not be allowed to assume the role of a trader and also of an Agriculturist with a view to defeat his creditors.

The full Bench, however, came to the conclusion that the finding of the lower Court that the Defendant had been earning his livelihood by means of Agriculture was correct, and confirmed the order of dismissal.

ARE YOU READY

For Winter?

You won't need to "hug the fire" in order to keep warm, and you won't "dread going outdoors," if your blood is rich, and if your general health is in good condition. It is only when your blood is poor and your health is run down that the cold goes through you like a knife.

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,

Are an extremely valuable blood-makingb, lood enriching, strength-building, system invigorating TONIC FOOD for putting you in splendid physical condition to defy winter's rigors. Sharpens the appetite. Implants NEW vigor and vim into your whole system. They relieve indigestion and permanently cure all acute forms of stomach trouble. Price, Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 pills. V. P. P. charges extra. Can be had of

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 132, Market, Bombay.
Local Agents, Treacher & Co., Ld., Fort,
BOMBAY.

# THE LADIES' CORNER.

[illegible]E OF THE STRAW HAT.

[illegible] that English people, who travel so much, sh[illegible] peculiar want of taste in details, a fact whic[illegible] strike everyone anew at certain seasons [illegible] year. Why do English women persist in [illegible] hats with winter garments? Surely furs a[illegible]ts are not meant to be worn together, and yet [illegible] de [illegible] women in magnificent sables and [illegible]d otherwise, but the whole effect ruined [illegible] straw toque or sailor. Abroad you notice this, even more than in England, and you cannot fail to recognise the eccentricities of your own country-women which make you some times really quite ashamed. It is so easy in these days to dress in good taste, and where women are lacking in this respect, why not be guided by expert milliners, who have made the subject their special study?

CHARMING OPERA COTA.

In the mantle department are still many wonderful bargains to be had. A black satin full-length opera coat, trimmed with lace motifs, and lined white silk or satin, is here specially sketched by our artist, and is being sold at £4 18s. 6d. during this week also. Business has been so brisk during this sale that there are not very great quantities of any one special line that it would be safe to quote, for they might all be sold out the very first day of the still greater reduction week. But there are in all departments still many lines that are very much below the real value, and as this is practically the last week of the sales, the opportunity should not be neglected.

THE KIMONO SLEEVE.

The Kimono sleeve seems to have come to stay, writes a lady Correspondent in Paris. It has been brought before the public gaze in several of the new "dress pieces" at the fashionable theatres, and I have remarked it on many of the best and most expensive model gowns. It has many advantages this rather shapeless sleeve; it does not crush the muslin and lace of the blouse underneath, and it gives a picturesque outline. This particular sleeve is just now being very much used for smart little shoulder-covers, which are neither capes nor boleros, but which combine the two. The Kimono sleeve is, of course, cut in one piece with the rest of the garment; that is to say the sleeve runs into the front pieces and into the straight back. There is a seam all down the shoulder and outer arm, another seam under the arms, and that is all. A capital little theatre wrap of the Kimono genre, made of figured taffetas, will illustrate the possibilities that encircle this new mode. On a background of Nattier blue silk there was an all over scroll pattern in black, white, and fig-green; the garment was three quarter length, and cut in four pieces—two fronts and two backs. The flat paper pattern of the coat resembled rather closely a Japanese Kite. There was a seam down the shoulders, another under the arms, and an invisible seam down the middle of the back. The sleeves—formed by the long seam down shoulder and arm—reached to the elbows, and the coat was double-breasted in front. All round the edge of the coat and on the edge of the sleeves there was a six inch bias band of black taffetas, headed by a band of Japanese embroidery on a dark blue ground; this embroidery was, in turn, headed by an inch-wide band of white satin. The whole effect was extremely pretty and original, and the wrap was lined throughout with soft white satin.

# AT THE GAIETY THEATRE-

## "Cinderella" Up-to-Date

There was something of a chill in the air last evening that made the thought of a Pantomime not unseasonable. The clever Company at the Gaiety, after a succession of musical Comedies, showed energy and enterprise in staging a Pantomime in the middle of February and they were rewarded with a success that must have delighted all concerned in the undertaking. The Bandmann "Cinderella" is a merry affair, with plenty of bright music and songs and luxuriant dialogue. It is built on the familiar lines that have delighted so many play-goers, and the scenery is of the rich quality that we associate with fairy stories. Especially pretty was the Umbrella Ballet at the close of the first Act when Cinderella is on her way to the Ball. The costumes were very pretty, and the whole effect of frosted scenery and dazzling light was most striking. One could only wish that the Gaiety stage was bigger. The Hunting Chorus in the forest, scene where we are introduced to Cinderella and the beautiful Prince, was very lively and made an excellent prelude to a long evening's entertainment.

The story of Cinderella is familiar to those even who do not often go to the theatre. Last night it lost no humour or brightness in the telling. Miss Georgie Corlass reigned as Cinderella, the modest, bright little maiden who is transformed into a dazzling Princess. She played with all her archness and humour, and looked charming both in her simple frock and her dazzling gown. Her songs were given with great brightness and spirit.—Mr. Osborne, of course, was happy in Pantomine. He played "Pickles," a ubiquitous page boy who helps along the plot with great vigour. Mr. Osborne was in great demand with his songs and recitations and dances. He never seemed to tire, and his bright topical allusions were very successful. "Pickles" was a character that suited him and appealed heartily to the audience. Miss Constance Lait was a charming Fairy Godmother and she sang delightfully, Mr. Fred. Ellis was Gertrude, one of the Baron's unattractive daughters. He played with great humour, and with a rich appreciation of the possibilities of the character. Miss Beatrice Park was a handsome Prince though she spoilt her part by appearing in femenine attire, with bare arms and a low neck dress and Miss Doreen O'Connor was a bright and pert Dandini. Miss Poppy Poole, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Morgan and Miss Rayner all were admirable.

# ORGAN RECITAL AT GIRGAUM.

The C. M. S. Mission Church are fortunate in obtaining ready and kind assistance from Madame Otway at the Organ Recital on Monday evening, and this combined with the fact of an excellent programme of both local and instrumental sacred music should attract a large congregation. The Girgaum Church has for many years done a good work but recently a greater activity and interest has been evident at the English as well as Vernacular services. As a consequence one recent improvement has been the enlargement of the organ. The work was entrusted to Herr. Mulhaupt, of Umballa, who has not only shown great Mechanical and technical skill, but also genius as an artist in his profession. The revoicing of the stops has been a speciality, resulting in a fineness and fullness of tone which is most striking. By a clver extension of the swell box, it has been possible to include a new set of pipes, and this, combined with a re-adjustment of specification and the moving forward of the whole organ, has resulted in a most effective improvement of sound and fullness of power. Herr Mulhaupt has given the organ a variety and sweetness in tone that it will be found hard and beat with a limit of 13 stops, i.e., only 6 stops in the swell-organ, and 7 in the great organ. The collection after the Organ Recital is to be for the Church Missionary Society's General Fund.

Suffered Terribly from Indigestion.
Cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"It is with pleasure that I can testify to the great benefit I derived from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I suffered terribly from indigestion, and tried several medicines without avail. I was then persuaded to take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and after using a few bottles my indigestion was cured, my appetite came back, and I was strong and hearty. This is some years since, and my old complaint has not returned, but I always keep a bottle in the house, and when I feel at all out of sorts a few doses put me right again in quick order."—W. SINKINSON, Mt. Torrens, S. A.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

# THE LATEST FROM HOME.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

HOME.

Court.—The King on Saturday received at Windsor Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Prussian Dragoon Regiment, of which his Majesty is Colonel-in-Chief.—The Princess Royal has considerably improved in health, though still far from strong, and is going abroad.

Consuls.—Mr. Lloyd-George, at Walsall, on Monday, stated that in future persons appointed to the Consular service would have to pass through the Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade. He also promised legislation on patents.

Education.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at Ramsgate on Monday, said that the electorate insisted on popular control and the abolition of religious tests on teachers; but that was quite compatible with definite Christian teaching. If the Government would produce a simpler plan, with a genuine desire to meet the difficulties shown in recent debates, their prospects of success seemed considerable.—Lord Crewe, at Tiverton on Tuesday, replied that unless it was understood that the denominational system could not be continued, he did not see any ground for compromise.

Ireland.—Mr. Bryce announced last week that the Government would create and equip a new College in Dublin University, free from all theological tests. The Royal University would be abolished, and the University would become a national University, including Trinity College, the new College in Dublin, and the Colleges in Belfast and Cork.—In view of the Government's dubious attitude towards Home Rule, and the probability of a large proposal of devolution next Session, a "Union Defence League" has been formed.—The performance of "The Playboy of the Western World" in a Dublin theatre has met with violent opposition from the Sinn Fein party. The High Court has refused to commit Mr Long for contempt.

Law.—Mrs. Monckton, known as Miss Gertie Millar, failed in a libel suit against the publisher of post-cards representing her in costumes which she did not wear.—A reader of "M. A. P." has been awarded £1,400 damages against the publishers for loss incurred by taking the paper's advice.—The High Court has refused an application by the Standard to commit Mr. Burns, M. P., for contempt of Court on account of his Queen's-hall speech.—Mr. W. Whiteley, head of the "universal providing" establishment in Westbourne-grove, was murdered on January 24 by a man said to be named Rayner, who afterwards shot himself, but will probably recover. Rayner said Mr. Whiteley was his father. Mr. Whiteley has left about £1,000,000 for the aged poor.—The Home Secretary has informed Sir A. Conan Doyle that the Edalji case is being minutely examined.—Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady has dismissed the action of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company and Mr. D. O. Haldeman.

Miss Marie Hall, before leaving for America, Australia, and South Africa, gave a recital in London in aid of the Simla Holiday Home for Women.

Naval and Military.—The correspondent who is writing on the state of the Navy deals in his last two articles with criticism upon the Dreadnought and with the allegation that naval repairs are neglected.

Political.—Mr. W. Runciman, M. P., succeeds Mr. McKenna as Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and is succeeded by Dr. Macnamara as Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board. Mr. C. E. Hobhouse becomes Under-Secretary for India.—The labour Party, in conference last week, rejected a resolution in favour of the overthrow of the present competitive system and the institution of public ownership and control of all the means of life. A resolution condemning any proposal to extend the suffrage on a property qualification to a section only of women was adopted. Mr. Keir Hardie said that if this decision was to limit the action of the party in the House of Commons, he would have to consider whether he could remain a member.—Mr. John Burns spoke last week at a great meeting in the Queen's-hall in support of the Progressive County Council candidates.—Mr. Long, at St. Pancras on Tuesday, replied to Mr. Burns and endorsed the defence of Mr. Balfour offered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain at Birmingham last week.—Mr. Bonar Law, at Dundee, on Tuesday, pointed out that, while overseas trade had increased, employment had diminished.

The British Science Guild held its annual meeting on Monday at the Mansion-house. Mr. Haldane, President, dwelt on the great progress made in applying science to industry in this country.

The London County Council, on Tuesday, resolved, by 77 to 34, to proceed with the promotion of the Electric Supply Mill.

"The Playhouse," Mr. Cyril Maude's new theatre, was opened on Monday.—"When Knights Were Bold," a farce in which Mr. James Welch takes the chief part, was produced at Wyndham's Theatre on Tuesday.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Deakin, at Melbourne, on Monday, gave striking figures relating to the agricultural, mineral, and manufactured products of the Commonwealth.—The trade returns for 1906 show a total of £114,597,023, an increase of nearly £19,500,000.—The Commonwealth revenue for the half-year has been £6,406,796, £481,646 more than in the latter half of 1905.—In view of the scarcity of labour, the New South Wales Premier has materially extended the immigration regulations.

Jamaica.—Sir A. Swettenham has apologized for his letter to Admiral Davis.—Supplies are now coming in freely; but the Archbishop declares that an Imperial loan will be needed by the colony. A large and representative meeting on Wednesday passed resolutions censuring the Executive and approving of the Archbishop's suggestions.—A heavy shock of earthquake on Sunday morning renewed the fears of the populace.

South Africa.—In the Transvaal, Sir G. Farrar, speaking at Kleinfontein, dealt with the Chinese labour question, and vigorously replied to Sir R. Solomon—The Het Volk and Nationalist combination is likely to get a majority at the elections.—In Cape Colony, Dr. Jameson, the Premier, was present on Monday at the opening of the native council of the Transkei territories, and was cordially welcomed.

Uganda.—The Commissioner is making vigorous efforts to deal with sleeping sickness.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Inter-States Commerce Commission proposes that railway companies should be forbidden to own coal properties beyond what is necessary for their own fuel supply. Reporting on the relation of railway companies with the Standard Oil Company, the Commission condemns very severely the methods of that trust.

Panama Canal.—An opportunity is to be given to Mr. Oliver to make good, with a new partner, his offer to complete the canal at a percentage of 6.74 on the cost.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Austrian Chamber has held its last sitting. The elections are expected in May.—M. Polonyi, Hungarian Minister of Justice, will probably resign in a few days.

Congo State.—Major Lemaire, who had been appointed head of the Delimitation, will not leave for Africa. The authorities are said to charge him with acts of cruelty.

Dutch East Indies.—A native outbreak has been suppressed in Java.

France.—The Bishops, at their recent assembly, offered to "try an organization of public worship if the obscurities of certain provisions of the law of 1907 are sufficiently dispelled." Our correspondent thinks this may prove either the basis of a "modus vivendi" with the State or the prelude to private worship. The Chamber has passed the notification Bill.—The Premier disclaims any intention of too wide an enforcement of measures against gambling.—The Senate, on Tuesday, passed the Budget.—A wireless telegraphy station at Bizerta has been receiving correctly messages from the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

Germany.—The first ballots in the General election took place on Friday. There was a heavy poll. The Clerical Centre emerges stronger than at the first ballots in 1903. The Social Democrats however have only carried 29 seats against 56 in 1903. The National Liberals have secured 20 against only six in 1903. The Radicals have also made substantial gains. The Conservatives and smaller groups have also gainid on the first ballots. The Emperor in a rescript says that the majority of the electorate has given a brilliant proof of its sound and patriotic sense.—A colliery explosion on Monday at Saarbrucken, Rhenish Prussia, destroyed about 160 lives.

Morocco.—A number of the mountain tribesmen have made their submission to the Sultan.

Russia.—In the primary elections the workmen have given a large majority to the Left. Of the peasant electors, about a third belong to the Right and nearly two-thirds to the Moderates. The small landowners and clergy have returned 109 members of the Right, 429 Moderates, and 32 of the Left.—The Government has prepared a Bill to abolish the arbitrary powers of local authorities.—All troops, except the railway guard, are to leave Manchuria at once, though the date fixed for the evacuation is April 15.

Obituary.—Rear-Admiral Corry; Sir Michael Foster; Mr. Lionel Ashburner; Sir M. R. Chapman; Canon F. J. Holland; Canon W. R. Beach; Mr. D. Macbrayne; Dr. J. G. Paton; Mr. M. Spofforth; Major R. H. Dunning; Major H. J. Sherwood; the Rev. T. Gilfillan; Mr. W. Waterfield; the Hon. A. G. Blair, Canada; Senator Alger, United States; Dr. M. Steinschneider; Lady [illegible]; Lady De Winton, Lady Mary Vivian.—The

# THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

## RUSSIA.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed from St. Petersburg on the 25th :—

The elections in European Russia will not enter a crucial stage for another ten days. But in Asiatic Russia these stages had to be passed earlier on account of the enormous distances. The reports to hand give no positive indications as to the political colour of the peasant delegates. There are, however, very precise indications regarding the elections in the towns of the Transcaspian territory. Out of thirty-seven electors chosen by Askabad, Merv, and Krasnovodsk there are fifteen Constitutional Democrats, twelve Social Democrats, five Progressives, four Armenian Dashnakists, and one Reactionary. Of 37,198 votes polled at Ashkabad 32,191 went to the Progressives and advanced parties. Similar results were observed at Merv and Krasnovodsk. The Constitutional Democrats were undoubtedly favoured by the electoral *bloc* with Social Democrats, but in the final stage of the elections they hope to carry the Transcaspian seat with the aid of other Moderates against the Social Democrats. These results have been obtained, notwithstanding the efforts of the Union of the Russian People backed by the police.

It would be rash to presume that the rest of the empire will yield similar results. None the less, there is a deep-rooted conviction now, even in official circles, that the elections will prove a sweeping victory for the Opposition, and each succeeding day brings developments unfavourable to the Government cause. M. Stolypin has issued a circular instructing the local authorities not to interfere in electoral meetings except for imperative reasons. The news of this commendable step coincides, however, with the intelligence from Moscow that three police officials have been imprisoned for excessive leniency.

An Imperial Ukase temporarily revives the office of commander-in-chief of the navy, which was abolished on the retirement of the Grand Duke Alexis. Admiral Dikoff assumes the new post. The Assistant Minister of Marine becomes the equivalent of the acting Minister under the former system. Admiral Rimsky-Korsakoff, Assistant Minister, died on the eve of this transformation.

JAN. 27—Further results of the voting for primary electors from various provinces show that the workmen have chosen a large majority of members of the Left. Of the peasant electors about a third belong to the Right, nearly two-thirds to the Moderates, and only a small fraction to the Left. The small landowners and clergy have returned 109 members of the Right, 429 Moderates, and thirty-two of the Left.

The announcement of the immediate evacuation of Manchuria has evoked a general chorus of approval.

St. Petersburg Jan. 27 (Reuter)—A telegram from Nijni Novgorod states that the peasants are selling their very clothes for food and that the peasants in some districts of Saratoff are attacking private and Zemstvo granaries. The newspapers are full of accounts of the sufferings of the people in the Governments where famine prevails.

Warsaw Jan 25—Four terrorists condemned to death by drumhead Court-martial were hanged yesterday morning.

Grodno, Jan. 25.—A prison warder was shot in the street here to-day by two men. One of the murderers took refuge in a church, where three police officers arrested him. The crowd that had assembled, however, opened fire on the officers with revolvers, killing or wounding all three, and the criminal escaped. The other man took refuge in a house, and firing from it killed two plicemen. Troops were summoned and fired a volley. When they entered the house the man was dead.

Lodz, Jan. 25.—A band of terrorists, at four o'clock this afternoon, attacked with revolvers a policeman escorted by two soldiers in the suburb of Radogoszcz. The policeman was killed and the soldiers were wounded. A patrol of infantry, attracted by the shots, fired a volley, killing two of the terrorists and wounding one. The rest of terrorists escaped.

## RUSSIA AND CHINA.

It was officially announced in St. Petersburg yesterday that friendly messages had been exchanged between the Czar and the Emperor of China with regard to Russia's decision immediately to evacuate Northern Manchuria.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Chamber of Deputies at Vienna brought its proceedings to an end on Jan. 28, and after an exchange of farewell speeches between the President and the leader of the Centre, the Deputies took leave of each other and of the House, which most of them will probably never enter again. This Parliament, the last of those elected on the privileged franchise, met on Jan. 31, 1901, and has been the only Austrian Parliament to die a natural death. Its beginning and end were marked by great activity, but the years 1903, 1904, and 1905 were rendered barren by an obstructionist deadlock. Its principal achievement, however, was the passing of the Universal Suffrage Bill, in accordance with which the new Chamber will be elected next May.

## GERMANY.

The elections.—The German Liberal and Radical parties have inflicted a decisive defeat upon the Social Democrats and in so far they have probably for the time being altered the whole course of German development. The object of their original quest does not yet appear to have been achieved, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*.

The Clerical Centre emerges from the first ballots stronger if anything than it was after the first ballots of the last generel election in 1903. It then secured eighty-eight seats outright; it has already secured eighty-nine.

In all 237 (217) Deputies have been elected outright on the first ballots and 320 candidates (360) are engaged in the second ballot duels, which makes 160 (180) second ballot contest awaiting decision on Feb, 5. The Socia Democrats have lost outright twenty-one seats and have gained one at Mulhausen in Alsace. Their losses in the urban constituencies are particularly severe since they include seats like Konigsberg, Breslau East, Breslau West, and Magdeburg, which in some cases they had held since 1890. In Konigsberg the seat reverts to the Radicals. In Breslau East Prince Hatzfeldt, Duke of Trachenfels, entered the lists from patriotic motives as a Free Conservative and won the seat. In Breslau West the well-known Marxist, Herr Bernstein, has lost his seat to a Radical, In Magdeburg a National Liberal has carried the day, and the towns of Halle and Naumburg have been lost to Radicals. In Wurtemberg two seats have been lost to Radicals and one to a Conservative. In the smaller German States seats have been lost at Brunswick, at Sonneburg Saalfeld, in Saxe-Meiningen, at Gotha, to Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe Langenburg, the late Colonial Director, and in Schwarzburg Rudolstadt. The two small principalities of Reuss elder and younger line which form constituencies in themselves have been lost respectively to a Conservative and a Liberal. Both these comparatively small constituencies had been held almost uninterruptedly by majorities since 1890. The most striking Socialist losses are in the Kingdom of Saxony, where six seats have been lost outright, while six or seven of the seats where the Socialists are concerned in second ballots are hardly likily to be recovered.

The "North-German Gazette" greets the provisional result as the "verdict of the nation." The obsession that the Socialists were invincible has been broken. The second ballots must complete what the first ballots began. The aim must be to prove, both in Germany and to foreign countries, that the German people, when national issues are at stake, will ride down everything which stands in the nation's way. The watch word is a strong national policy, and the German people yesterday gave this watchword for the future proceedings of its parliament. This impression was strengthened by the decline or standstill of the Socialist votes.

The Socialist "Vorwarts" says that it would be folly to conceal its disappointments.

The Catholic "Germania" points out that while the Social Democracy has suffered a severe defeat the Clerical Centre has emerged from the first ballots with its power practically undiminished. The Clerical journal ascribes the defeat of the Social Democracy to the fact that upon this occasion a greater percentage of the electorate recorded their votes, and the cause of the Socialist discomfiture in many cases brought about the success of the Centre. What the result of the second ballots will be the Catholic journal does not venture to predict, but in its opinion, notwithstanding the Socialist losses, the first ballots cannot be said to have materially altered the composition of the Reichstag so long as the Centre returns its unbroken phalanx of Deputies to the House. The Centre Party, it concludes, will in any case once more become the strongest party in the Reichstag, and as such will continue to play a decisive part in the conduct of parliamentary business.

Herr Dernburg, in a conversation with a representative of the "Lokalanzeiger," said that he regarded the lack of success of the Socialists at the elections as the inevitable result of the party's attitude towards the colonial estimates. Social Democracy had, however, also to pay for the logical contradiction of their programme; for, while they wanted to be a working-men's party, they opposed a fine opportunity for the work which Germany's colonial activity would bring in its train, and attempted to deprive the country of all the advantages which colonies would give to German workmen. Herr Dernburg added that the question whether the Centre would now show itself more accommodating towards the demands for the colonies or not had no longer its former significance for the Government, since a majority on that subject had been obtained without the Centre.

The annual message in which the Emperor William expresses his thanks for the congratulations received by his Majesty upon the occasion of his birthday is published in the "Imperial Gazette," and contains the following reference to the elections :—"The Manifestations of feeling which reached me were inspired with joyful enthusiasm at the patriotic attitude of the German electors, the great majority of whom have just been giving splendid testimony before the whole world to the sound and patriotic instincts of the German people, its sense of the great tasks of modern civilisation, its confidence in the future of the Fatherland, and its unalterable devotion to the Emperor and the empire." The Imperial declaration exhibits in striking from the different between Western and German constitutionalism.

At a banquet given in Vienna on Jan. 26 in honour of the German Emperor's birthday, Count Wedel, the German Ambassador, made a speech which has attracted much attention in political circles. The Ambassador said :—"We Germans have a right to trust our strength. The joyful news from the Fatherland to-day strengthens this confidence, for it shows, to the great disappointment of our open and secret foes, that the imperial fabric stands firm. The German people are ready, new as ever, to cherish and defend their national ideals."

A special edition of official "Imperial Gazette publishes an ordinance issued to the Minister of Justice by the Emperor on the occasion of his Majesty's birthday, stating that it is his Majesty's wish that only those persons shall suffer the penalty of the law for "lese-majeste" or for insulting members of the royal house who commit such misdemeanour with premeditation and evil intent, and not merely from ignorance, thoughtlessness, or hastiness, without malicious intent.

# THE EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA.

## Sir Alexander swettenham.

Reuter's correspondent at New York telegraphed Jan. 25 :—A well'accredited report has reached here that Sir Alexander Swettenham has offered to resign

Inquires at the Colonial Office failed to elicit a confirmation or denial of the report, It was stated, however, that communications of a very confidential nature were passing between Dowing Street and Sir A Swetenham,

A direct message from Kingston (24) says :—It now appears that Rear Admiral Davis landed armed parties of marines here on the invitation of the Colonial Secretary and the Deputy Inspector-General of Constabulary; the latter having reported that a serious mutiny had broken out among the prisoners in the general penitentiary. In view of these circumstances the action of the Governor in protesting against the landing of armed men from the American warships is not clearly under stood.

Reuter's correspondent at Kingston telegraphed on Jan. 24:—Although slight shocks of earthquake continue, the people are regaining confidence, and some are returning to their homes. The outlook is altogether much brighter. Large quantities of supplies are arriving at Kingston from the country and the Governor has cabled to Lord Elgin stating that no money is needed except for rebuilding purposes.

Kingston, Jan 26—Sir Alexander Swettenham declines to make any statement regarding his relations with Rear-Admiral Davis. There is reason to believe that his Excellency has sent a long despatch to Lord Elgin on the subject of his attitude towards the Admiral,

It is understood that the Governor was not aware of the request to land an armed force to quell a serious mutiny at the penitentiary made to the Admiral by the Colonial Secretary and the Doduty InspecterGeneral,

The situation is slowly improving, and there have been on shocks for forty hours. The people who abandoned their homes are gradually returning and repairing their damaged dwllings. The number of merchants resuming business in temporary premises increases daily.

Jan. 27.—Nothing is known here regarding the reported offer of Sir Alexander Swettenham to resign, The Governor declines to be approached en the subject but Mr. Bourne, the Colonial Secretary, has stated that the officials know nothing of the alleged resignation, nor has the Governor intimated or even hinted at the possibility of such a step.

Sir Alexander Swettenham visited the temporary offices of the municipality on Saturday, and informed the vice-chairman of the City Council that all rates and taxes in Kingston would be remitted for fifteen months trom Jan. 1.

APOLOGY BY THE GOVERNOR.

Washington, Jan. 29 (*Reuter*).—Sir A. Swettenham, the Governor of Jamaica, has withdrawn the letter which he addressed to Rear-Admiral Davis on the 18th inst., and which induced the latter to leave Kingston with his squadron, and has expressed his regrets. This is regarded as finally elosing the international phase of the incident,

THE EDALJI CASE.

Sir A. Conan Doyle has received the following communication from the Home Office :—"Whitehall, Jan. 28.—Dear Sir,—Mr. Gladstone desires me to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of Saturday's date with its enclosure in the Edalji case. I am to say that the recent development of this case are being minutely examined, so that it is not possible at the present time, Mr. Gladstone fears, to say when a decision will have been reached.—Yours truly, M. L. Waller."

Sir A. Conan Doyle and Mr. R. D. Yelverton, in a statement signed by them, say that the position of the case of Mr. Edalji is as follows :—

The whole contention of the miscarriage of justice has been laid before the Home Office, with special emphasis upon the following points:—(1) The inherent improbability of such a crime being committed by such a man. (2) The evidence of conspiracy against the Edalji family (3) The absolute "alibi" established after 9. 30 in the evening. (4) The impossibility of Edalji having committed the crime before 9. 30, the contention that it was so committed having also been abandoned by the prosecution at the trial. (5) The absence of anything but police evidence, and its extremely suspicious nature. (6) The irregularities attending the trial, which are too numerous to specify in a short statement, (7) The physical objections to the commission of this deed by Edalji. In support of the latter contention a sheat of opinions of experts including some of the leading men of the profession has gone into the Home Office, together with a pair of glasses constituted so as to accurately reproduce Edalji sight We feel that all the materials for reference now lie before the Home Office; no attempt has been made to hurry them in any way, but we cannot allow the matter to be indefinitely suspended and we propose, therefore, unles we have heard in the interval to make a request for a direct answer before the end of next week, Should it then become necessary which happily we do not anticipate we must then turn to the public and ask them to support us in such steps as may be requisite.

# MR. THAW'S JURY COMPLETE.

## Strange Tale of Hypnotism.

The eighth day of the proceedings in the trial of Mr Thaw, the Pittsburg millionaire, for the murder of Mr. Stanford White, the famous architect, in the roof garden in Madison-square, New York, on June 25 last, witnessed the completion of the jury. Nearly five hundred citizens had been examined in Court before this stage was reached this afternoon, when the twelfth juror was chosen before the Court adjourned until Monday. The trial proper will then begin, unless in the interval more jurors are excused as a result of the detectives' investigations into their past.

The Court opened to-day with a long whispered conference between the Judge and counsel. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was seen to be vigorously shaking his head in response to the arguments of Mr. Jerome the district attorney, who is conducting the prosecution, and who was anxious to re-shuffly the jury, Counsel for the defence was strenuously opposed to this motion, arguing that Mr. Jerome was rendering the trial a farce by first sanctioning jurymen and subsequently applying for their dismissal,

It is now known that as soon as a juror is sworn in, an army of State detectives is commissioned to investigate his entire career, and discover if he has ever swerved from the straight and narrow path. By this means Mr. Jerome learned yesterday that one of the jurymen once told a friend that he was favourable to Mr. Thaw. Mr. Hartridge, counsel for the defence, threatened that if the juror was now dropped he would lodge an objection which would ensure the prisoner a new trial in the event of his conviction.

Mr. Jerome consequently waived his motion, and the Court proceeded to a baffling search for the twelfth man to fill the box, while the prisoner whiled away the time by reading the bundle of correspondence which daily awaits his attention on the table at which his counsel sit. He was vastly amused when he opened one letter containing a rabbit's foot, and dropped the quaint little gift with an appreciative grin into the side pocket of his coat.

Turning to the reporter's table, he whispered, "I like that." The rabbit's foot was sent to him by a twelve year old coloured boy in Virginia, with a letter wishing him good luck. "I guess I'll keep it until the trial ends," Mr. Thaw said. "The little chap says it was cut off in a graveyard from a rabbit killed on a moonlight night while leaping over a drunkard's grave. It's sure to bring me luck."

Not until twenty minutes to five was the twelfth and last juror selected. A throb of excitement coursed through a sleepy court as Mr. Thaw stood and faced him with twitching, lips.

The judge than at once adjourned until Monday. Unless the unexpected happens the prosecution will then open the case. As a precaution against sickness or other causes affecting the jurors all the unsworn talesmen have been commanded to reappear on Monday.

Mr Jerome has informed the defence that he does not expect that the case for the prosecution will occupy more than two and a half hours.

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DR. SVEN HEDIN has reached Shigutzse on completion of his journey across Tibet and expects to arrive at Gyantze about the 24th instant.

# CABINET MEETS.

## Reform of the Peers.

MR. BALFOUR'S PROGRAMME.

Parliament will be opened in State on Tuesday week, but the political year has already begun after the Christmas recess. The Cabinet met to-day for the first time since the prorogation to discuss coming measures. Afterwards the the Premier was received in a rather prolonged audience by the King.

Without setting out a formal Unionist programme, Mr. Balfour declared at Hull this evening his adherence to fiscal reform.

The coming session will, in all likelihood, exceed in interest and importance last year's prolonged sitting, the first of the new Parliament. Five issues will demand discussion at least, if they are not all formulated in Government Bills ;—

Ireland.
Education.
Licensing.
The House of Lords.
Women's Suffrage.

Interest in the first two questions is heightened by Mr. Birrell's transference to the Irish Office, and the appointment of Mr. McKenna as his successor in the Board of Education. The Premier has committed himself to the Licensing Bill. Liberals declare that they await merely his command to attack the Peers. Mr. Gladstone, however, in speaking for himself the other day, adopted what the *Daily Mail* on December 4 last foreshadowed would be the policy of the Government—the policy of "filling the cup" by forcing hastily-discussed measures, and particularly another Education Bill, up to the House of Lords.

Women's suffrage will probably be only a private members' Bill but opportunity for discussion seem certain to arise.

Mr. Haldane will have to expound his Army scheme and fulfil the promises he has made to the Volunteers. Explanations will be demanded of the state of the Navy. Mr. Asquith will be looked to for income-tax reform.

The most interesting private Bill is that asking permission to build the Channel Tunnel.

AMENDING FROM WITHIN.

In view of the many proposals for changing the House of Lords, it is interesting to know that a serious effort will be made to amend the constitution of the Uppor Chamber from within the body itself.

We are enabled to state that a Bill is being prepared by Lord Newton, and will be brought in shortly after the meeting of Parliament. Lord Newton is receiving the support of a very considerable section of the House of Lords, with whom he has been in consultation.

It may be recalled that discussing Lord Dunraven's Bill of 1888 for making the House more representative of all classes and all parts of the Empire, Lord of Salisbury then Prime Minister, declared that their was room for improvement and that a beginning might be made with the creation of life peers.

MR. BULFOUR ON HIS CRITICS.

MONTHLY BULLETINS ON FISCAL REFORM UNNECESSARY.

Mr. Balfour replied to his Unionist critics this evening by declaring in his speech at Hull that his views on Fiscal Reform are unaltered and, by admitting that, there is a division of opinion in the party.

As to the critisism of his lordship, he had nothing to complain of—he had fared better than any of his predecessors—and he spoke only in a spirit of cordial gratitude and loyalty to the party. It had been said that no party could get on without a detailed programme, but he thought of what happened to the Newcastle programme. He did not blame the Government for being in no hurry to consult the oracle. He should probably act in the same way.

"As regards Fiscal Reform," continued Mr. Balfour, "it is said that I have maintained an ominous, or, at all events, significant, silence since I wrote the letter just about tewelve months ago to my friend, Mr. Chamberlain—(loud cheers)—whose absence from the fighting line during all these months we all deplore, and whose improvement in health we watch with thankfulness and rejoicing. Those who criticise appear to have forgotten how I was occupied. Even the leader of a party may be allowed the mournful privilege of going to bed when he is ill." (Laughter.)

Mr. Balfour wished his friends to understand that so long as the was leader, he would consider his chief work to be critism in the House.

Since his last contest he certainly had not referred to fiscal reform, but he could not be expected to publish monthly bulletions on his opinions on that question. His opinions did not vary monthly. He still retained those to which he had often given public utterance.

He was satisfied that the fiscal question required urgent and immediate attention by the only party capable of taking it up. It would be folly to minimise the suggestion that a difference of opinion existed among the Conservative party. It was unnecessary controversy. He was hopeful, but there was no use seeking the confidence of the country so long as they were divided.

THE CABINET.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman presided at the Cabinet Council to-day, which Mr. Mc Kenna attended for the first time. It lasted for two hours and three-quarters.

The Premier was later received in a prolonged audience by the King at Buckingham Palace. Such audience is usual at this period, and is further explainable by the King and Queen's departure to-morrow for a short visit to Paris.

THE PEERS AS UMPIRE.

"It is queer umpire that always gives his opponents out," said Mr. Buxton, the Postmaster-General in a speech on the Peers at Warrington to-day.

He would neither end nor mend the House, but would curtial its power. Reform which would make the Lords stronger might be dangerous. The House of Commons had to be the predominant partner.

UNIONIST WHIP'S POLICY.

In outlining the conservative policy to his constituents at Milverton, Sir A. Acland-Hood the Chief Conservative Whip said that with few exceptions the members of the party were agreed that the present fiscal system was old-fashioned and not constituted to meet the needs of the day.

# THE KING'S JOURNEY.

## Paris preparing to Welcome the Queen.

When King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrive at the Gare du Nord this evening there will be—as faras that is possible—an utter absence of official display.

Republican simplicity is the "mot d'ordre for" the occasion, in compliance with King Edward's express request that the arrangements for the reception of their Majesties should be of the most simple character.

The rulers of Great Britain are coming here, not as sovereigns, but as the Duke and Duchess of Lancaster. Their arrival will therefore have no official significance and their presence here will be understood in the sense of a friendly visit from a friendly monarch, accompanied by his Royal consort.

But Parisians cannot lose right of the fact that this is the first public appearance in Paris of Queen Alexandra since her coronation, and as the French are before all things a gallant nation their heartiest acclamations will be reserved for "la gracieuse Reine d'Angleterre."

At the British Embassy the King will be host on his own diplomatic soil this time.

How their Majesties intend to employ the week which they have consecrated to the French capital is their own secret. As stated, their residence will be the British Embassy, which Sir Francis and Lady Bertie vacated yesterday in order that their Majesties might be absolutely at home in their temporary palace.

One of King Edward's motor cars and two chauffeurs arrived yesterday, and it is understood that during their stay here the King and Queen will take daily drives in the Bois de Boulogne and on the splendid roads in the environs of Paris.

The King will during his visit call upon M. Fallieres, and renew his acquaintance with M. Loubet, General Gaiffot, and other old friends.

On Sunday morning King Edward and Queen Alexandra will attend divine service at the Embassy Church in the Rue d'Aguesseau, and occupy the Ambassadorial tribune.

The special turbine steamer Invicta, reserved for the Royal party, leave Dover for Catlais at noon to day. The King and Queen will lunch at Calais and leave Calais for Paris at 1.50 p.m., arriving about five p.m.

# SIR E. POYNTER'S PURCHASE.

## Sham "Old Master" at the National Gallery.

In a article in the "Daily Mail" London edition on the amazing catalogue of the National Gallery, passing mention was made of a copy from a picture by Perugino bought by Sir E. J. Poynter as a genuine work, and still officially accribed to the master. Mr. R. C. Fisher now explains in the "Athenæum" that he can prove by documentary evidence that this "Baptism" of our Lord" is not even an old copy of Peragino's picture, but a nineteenth century forgery by a clever Florentine, Michele Micheli.

Sir E. J. Poynter's blunder is the more serious since it now transpires that this identical copy was offered in 1888 as a gift to the National Gallery, and rejected by the then Director, Sir F. Burton, whom Mr. Fisher convinced of the spurious nature of this "masterpiece." Six years later Sir E. J. Poynter purchased the rejected picture in Rome for £460.

# LADY CUTHBERT'S DEATH.

## Evidence of her Husband.

Brilliant sunshine poured down in Beaufront Castle, Hexham, to-day, but within all was gloom and sadness over the tragedy of Lady Dorothy Cuthbert's death. A flag flapping idly at half-mast brought a quiver to the eyes of many sturdy Tynedale yeomen.

Shoals of letters and telegrams were received at the castle conveying the sympathy of friends. The Countess of Strafford, Lady Dorothy's mother, returned to the house she had quitted only on Tuesday, but nothing availed to comfort Captain Cuthbert in his grief. He was the chief witness at the inquest where, with haggard face, but outwardly composed, he gave his evidence in a clear, firm voice.

It was a terrible ordeal, softened as it was by the obvious sympathy of the jury—drawn from the immediate neighbourhood, and composed of those who had known Lady Dorothy well—and by the tact and consideration of the Coroner, Mr. Rutherford. The jury, themselves rugged sons of the soil showed their emotion their weather beaten faces working con vulsively as they trooped back to the servant's hall after viewing the body, It was in this apartment, a large bar room, warmed by a large log fire that the inquest was held.

Captain Cuthbert was called immediately, and was accompanied into the room by the Hon, Ivor Byng of Otterburn, Lady Dorothy's brother.

He was allowed to tell his story in his own way. In firm tones he gave his name as James Hareld Cuthbert late captain of the Scots Guards and identified the deceased as his wife Lady Dorothy. Byng Cuthbert, who was 25 on her last birthday Describing the accident Captain Cuthbert said: "I was shooting in Robson's Wood on the Beaufront estate about a mile from the Castle and was walking with my wife who had just joined me. At 11-30 we were in the line of bearers. She was walking a little behind me on my left side and I was carrying my loaded gun with the muzzle straight in the air. I had been firing at a pheasant and put the gun back to that position." He illustrated the position with a walking stick.

THE ACCIDENT.

"I heard something and saw what I thought to be a pigeon on my left rear. I turned to fire, and must have pulled the trigger."

The coroner: Do you think the trigger caught part of your clothing?

Capt, Cuthbert: No, my fingers were cold, and I generally carry my gun at "safe." I must have touched the trigger in pulling up the "safe" before I knew I had touched it.

The coroner: And the gun exploded suddenly, the contents lodging in Lady Cuthbert's head?

Capt. Cuthbert : Yes.

In answer to the coroner, Capt. Cuthbert, said that he was carrying the gun with the end pointing over his left shoulder, and his hands low down on the stock.

In answer to further questions, Captain Cuthbert said that he believed death to have been instantoneous, and added that the nearest beater was five yards away.

Mr. M, Postal described the removal of the body to the Gastle and the sending for medical assistence.

Thomas Salters, the beater nearest Captain Cuthbert said that he turned on hearing the shot and saw Lady Dorothy on the ground. She was dead.

The coroner, on the suggestion of a juryman, asksd what was the strte of Captain Cuthbert.

The Witness : He was lying on the ground in a prostrate condition.

The Coroner : Prostrate through grief?—Yes, oh! yes.

This concluded the evidence, and the corner, addressing the jury said that he thought they would agree with him that the unfortunate, occurrence was the result of a pure accident He had specially called the Captain Cuthbert, who had given them a very succinct of how the gun exploded; and obviously, as far as he could see, it was the result of a pure accident and not due to carelessness or negligence on his part. They would agree that the verdict should be that Lady Dorothy was accidentally killed by a gunshot wound, and would extend their sympathy with the Captain in the most distressful circumstances.

A murmur of assent from the jury, concluded the proceedings.

The funeral is fixed for the family burial place of the Cuthberts, St. John Lee Church, near Hexham, on Monday at noon.

Out of respect to the memory of Lapy Cuthbert, who had hunted constantly with the Northumbrian Hounds since her marriage, neither the Tynedale nor the Haydon Hounds will meet until after the funeral.

# ENTENTE MATINEE

## French and English Players Combine for Charity

Thoroughly Anglo-French in the porgramme now being organised for a special matinee at the new Royalty Theatre on February 15, when the entire proceedings will be devoted to the French Hospital and French Benevolent Society of London and to the Lord Mayor's Jamaica Relief Fund.

Princess Christian and the French Ambassador will occupy private box together to witness the performance, that will be contributed to by distinguished actors and actresses of Paris and London theatres.

In some instances famous actresses are taking special pains to be present. Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat, for example will make a journey purposely from Paris to give a recitation with a piano accompaniment of a poem witten by Mme. Rostand. Mme. Jane Hading will advance her date of arrival in London in order that she may take part in Alfred de Muset's "Nuit d'Octeber." Mlle. Jeanne Granier will recite Garnacais's "La Pluie," Grenet d'Ancour's "La Vie," and Paul Bilhau i's "L'Ane."

"L'Anglais tel qu'on le parle," will be performed by the principal members of the Vaudeville Theatre company from Paris, and by those of the company filling engagements at the New Royalty Theatre the same week. These, however, will not be the only contributions to the programme by the Parisian players, and further, the French colony in London has volunteered to organise a committee of young French ladies to sell programmes.

ANGLO-FRENCH DUET.

Among the English players helping the matinee will be Mr. Lewis Waller with recitations, and Miss Marie Tempest and Miss Edna May with songs. Miss Ruth Vincent will sing the "Swing Song" from "Veronique," with M, Defreyne, who has played in this opera is France—she in English and he in the original French. Mr. LynHarding and Mr. Basil Gill, from His Majesty Theatre, will appear in a short one-act play. In fact, the programme, when complete will be unique in its attractiveness.

Originally the matinee was intended solely for the two French charities, but when the news of the Jomaica earthquake reached London, the French Ambassador suggested that half the receipts should go to the sufferers, and to that end M. Gaston Mayor communicated with the Lord Mayor.

"I have never," said M. Mayor to a "Daily Mail" representative to-day, "had such an immediate general and touching response to an appeal for charity as this has brought, and I hope to arrange so that the entire donations and receiptt will without deduction go to the charities. All the artistes are giving their services free, and Mr. T. B. Davis is letting us have the theatre free of rent."

# TROUBLE IN A MINISTRY.

## Alleged Disorder in the French War Office.

A conflict of opinion of a serious character has broken out between General Picquart, the French Minister of War, and his Under-Secretary of States. M. Cheron so at least states the "Messidor," the new Paris newspaper, which adds that if the dispute was only personal or a mere misunderstanding, the evil would be easily remedied, but this is not so—it is of a much more serious nature, and destroys the harmony and singleness of views essential in high army command. It concerns the country's present security and means of defence.

The reason is, according to our contemporary, that M. Cheron has fixed the duties and prerogatives of his office, and in doing so has far exceeded the original intentions of the prerogatives of the office drawn up in 1883 by its first holder, M. Casimir-Perier, M. Cheron, in allotting his own field of operations, has forgetten, omitted, neglected nothing. He is really a Minister. And herein lies the danger.

With the best intentions in the world on the part of M. Cheron, he is the cause of great disorder and trouble in the army. One of the most important officials at the War Office, M. Charles Cretin, has asked to be relieved of his fanctions, and others have followed his example. Complaints are rife. Decisions taken by the Minister in the evening are countermanded the next day by the Under Secretary. Daily and hourly there arise tiffs, misunderstandings, delays, and contradictory orders. A solution of this difficulty is urgently needed,

Another rumour which has been current in Paris during the last few days has had its birth in the emotion evoked in the Republican majority at the prospect of M. Briand's resignation, when the incident between him and M. Cremenceau occurred the other day. This, and the enthusiasm with which he was welcomed back to the Ministerial bench, shows that if M. Clemenceau goes, M. Briand may be asked to take his place.

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MR. F. J. D. WYER, writing in "Black and White," laments the little interest taken in Australia by the average Englishman, and points out that Colonials usually have a better grip of European questions than people at home, because the former get only the essence of events, and not an avalanche of detail. Quite recently, he adds, a squatter who returned to Melbourne after a trip here, turned a score of loyalists into republicans in one evening by stating at a dinner that he had not met an Englishman during his travels who knew whether the Melbourne Cup was a two-mile race or a six-furlong sprint.

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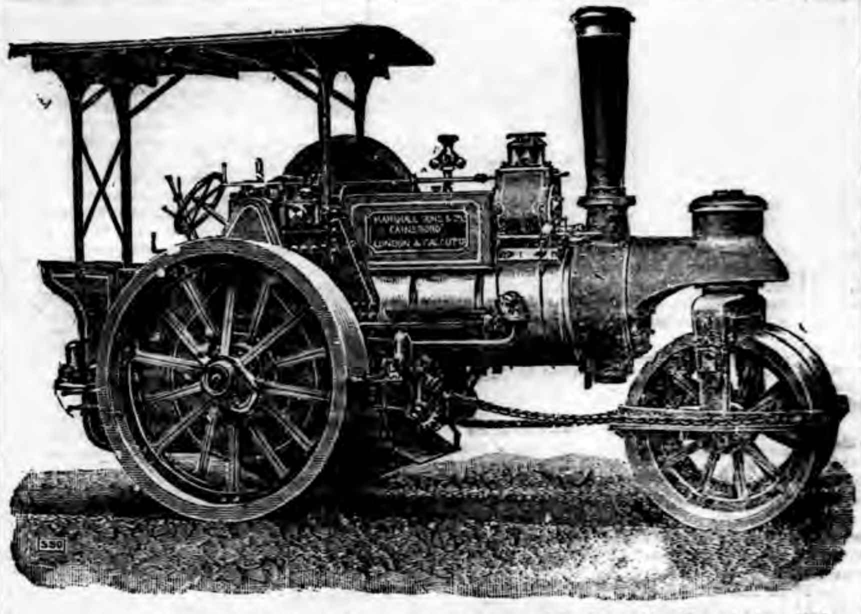

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# GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

### THE TRIPLE COINCIDENCE.

THE excellence of a story told in this column recently may perhaps excuse its retelling, when it is seen that the writer omitted one of the most striking links. A gentleman—there need be no mystery about his identity; it was Mr. Alan H. Burgoyne, who so valiantly carried the flag of his party at King's Lynn at the last election—expected to meet at a certain house an old friend, the cousin of his host. "B." shall serve for designation. Upon arriving, "There's my man!" thought Mr. Burgoyne, and at once greeted him. To his intense surprise he found that he was talking to a stranger. In his travels all over the world Mr. Burgoyne has met many men and made many friends, but to find two so much alike as this stranger and his friend was startling, even to one whose experiences should have rendered him proof against surprise. But the thing passed from his mind, and there is no more to be said of the matter for that evening.

### FROM OVER THE SEA.

Nothing more was thought of the matter until Mr. and Mrs. Burgoyne, with the lady's two sisters, awaited at Charing Cross the arrival os her parents from Japan, whither they had gone from their home in Australia. Just before the arrival of the train the watchers observed "B.," as they thought, whom Mr. Burgoyne should have met at dinner. Mrs. Burgoyne first identified him, but, to make it the more remarkable, her sisters too recognised him. Up went Mr. Burgoyne once more, to find that the advantage of acquaintance was his alone. It was the double of "B." again. The train arrived, and with it Mrs. Burgoyne's parents. From their carriage stepped a gentleman with whom they were obviously on the best of terms. To him advanced the false "B." and hailed him as his brother, returned to Enland after years' of absence in Ceylon. The point which was omitted before is that three people, in addition to Mr. Burgoyne, made the mistake which had embarrassed him. Only a chance meeting en route to England of travellers from the other side of the world led to the elucidation of the mystery.

### TRIAL BY JURY.

The extravagant and garish procedure over the empanelling of the jury in the Thaw case had been foreshadowed by previous trials. The system of trial by jury is not strengthened by examples from America The third trial of the woman Patterson saw some of the jury "hysterical," and one of their number divulged the story of the terms on which they had agreed to differ—that is, four for conviction for manslaughter, eight against. The best thing done by a Geneva jury in a recent case was to let one of their number go to sleep. While he slumbered the prisoner was sentenced to twelve year's imprisonment. Counsel then drew attention to the slumbering juryman. It was decided that there must be a new trial, Extenuating circumstances were then found, and the prisoner got off with a sentence of four years.

### WHAT THE SAVAGE KNEW.

Another juryman who went to sleep during counsel's speech protested, when he was reprimanded for indifference, that he was sworn only to consider the evidence, not the conflicting speeches of lawyers. But it is the speeches of counsel, which tell, and that not only before an easily swayed jury. The future Chief Justice Monahan, when young in reputation, was briefed in a great Irish cause which had to go to the House of Lords. Summoned to a consulation with his leaders, who were Bethell (the future Lord Westbury) and Sir George Turner, he found the firstnamed lying on a couch in his chambers. A bottle of champagne was disposed of, then they began their plan of campign. A junior popped in laden with precedents. "Hang cases!" said Bethell. But Monahan had his books with him, and insisted on referring to authorities in point. Bethell listened for ten minutes, then, turning languidly to Sir George Turner, drawled, "Turner. that voluble Irish savage really knows, a little law!" Monahan left the room in a passion, but had the generosity always to round off his tale by adding that Bethell carried the case with ease.

### A TRESS OF MARY STUART.

There are in existence many relics of the unfortunate Stuarts. One is at Warwick Castle, and so esteemed that when King Edward as a young men visited the Castle, the dame who showed him the treasures pointed it out as having belonged to James III. The then Prince of Wales looked puzzled, "James III.?" he repeated. "James III? Oh yes, I see, the Old Pretender." "We don't think so, your Royal Highness!" stiffly answered his guide. The latest Stuart relic to come prominently into notice is one mentioned in his book by Bishop Wilkinson. The late Baroness Burdett Coutts, it seems, once showed him a large lock of the hair of Mary Queen of Scots, in a locket set with diamonds. "It is bright auburn, cut from her head after her execution, and came to the Baroness through the Regent Murray," he tells us. Half of the lock was given to Queen Victoria, who was proud of her descent from the Stuarts, though Macaulay once bluntly reminded her that she was only a collateral descendant of that house, There is a mystery about this auburn tress.

### A CRUEL REVELATION.

If that relic were taken after the death of Mary Stuart, then it was cut from her wig. It is incredible that the late Queen and the Baroness should have forgotten the story of the execution. The last scene was described by Robert Wyngfield, an eyewitness, and his manuscript lies now at the British Museum. When the head had been severed from the body the executioner raised it on high. "Then her dressing of lawn falling off from her head, it appeared as grey as one of three score and ten years old, polled very short. . . ." Froude, in his description, is more elaborate. 'At once,' he says, 'a metamorphosis was witnessed strange as ever was wrought by wand of fabled enchanter. The coiff fell off, and the false plaits, the laboured illusion vanished. The lady who had knelt before the block was in the maturity of grace and loveliness. The executioner, when he raised the head, as usual to expose it to the crowd exposed the features of a grizzled wrinkled old wemen." The plaits which fell off may have furnished the Baroness's relic—the natural hair of the hapless Queen certainly did not.

### NEAR, YET FAR.

Real-life situations, we all agree, are often more funny than any built up by novelist or playwright. Here is a modest contribution to the number. A young journalist, who had been "late man" at his office, reached his home in the middle of the night, to find himself without a latchkey. Many ringings at the bell at last brought his mother to the head of the staircase "Is that you, H——?" she called. He clapped his lips to the letter-box, and through it answered like ten men "Yes, it is I." The effect of the letter-box was so to carry the voice that it seemed to proceed from one of the rooms. "Glad you're home!" said the lady, as she returned to her bed. The bell still rang, and other sleepers awoke and appeared upon the stairs. "It's only H—; he is in the house," they were assured, and went back to their beds, agreeing good and joyful a thing it is to dwell together in unity when the thermometer shows several degree of frost. And the unhappy prodigal on the doorstep had established a new record in bell-ringing before the mystery cleared, and the drowsy hosts within yielded him asylum.

### TRAVEL ETIQUETTE.

Everybody must have felt that the man who, because ladies objected to his smaking in a non-smoking railway carriage, insisted on their travelling with both windows open, well merited the punishment which he received from the Bench. But are ladies themselves always as considerate one for another as they might be? Some are not. Into a compartment the other day where two ladies were already seated stepped a third, She looked ill, and was coughing violently. "What a terrible cough you have," said one of the two. "Yes," answered the new comer "I feel very ill." This is the first time I have left my room for ten days, I was compelled to come into town to-day, but I am now going home to bed." The other looked at her for a moment or [illegible] listened to her cough, then deliberately let down two, [illegible] near to which the invalid sat, "Oh, please the win[illegible] the window up until we get through the may I have [illegible] rible air, to say nothing of the cold, tunnel? That [illegible] ick woman pleaded. The window would kill me!" the [illegible] was a passed—then banged was raised until the tunne[illegible] the man who would have down again. Breathes there [illegible] one this thing?

### STARVING MID PLENTY.

Prebendary Carlile, in the name of the Church Army, has issued a moving appeal on behalf of London's poor. It is an amazing thought that while the necessity for such an appeal exists enough food is thrown away in London to feed a host of the hungry, This singular position has brought to the writer a gentleman with a proposition. He is a produce-grower upon a large scale, and sells his stock in one of our great London markets. "How is it," he asks, "that while people are starving as many as twenty van-loads of vegetables are at times thrown away in a single market in the course of a week?" Having asked the question, he himself furnishes the answar. It is because nobody will arrange, and has up to now arranged, to cart it away from the markets. Of course, the supply of free food is not always there. When frost binds the fields, and the roads from the country into town are difficult, then there may be a shortage, instead of excess. But if the matter were in the hands of some central authority they could get to know every morning by telephone how the matter stands, This food now goes begging.

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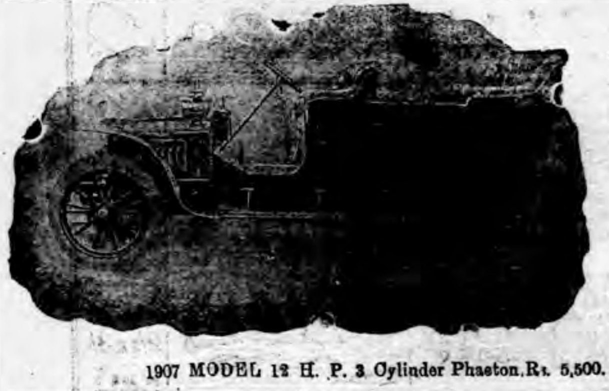

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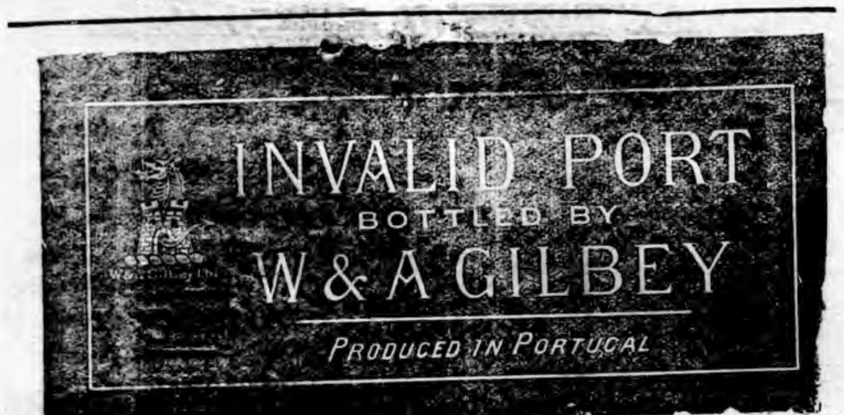

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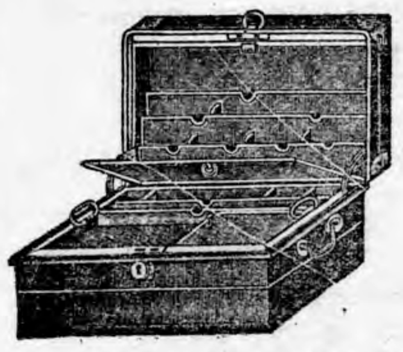

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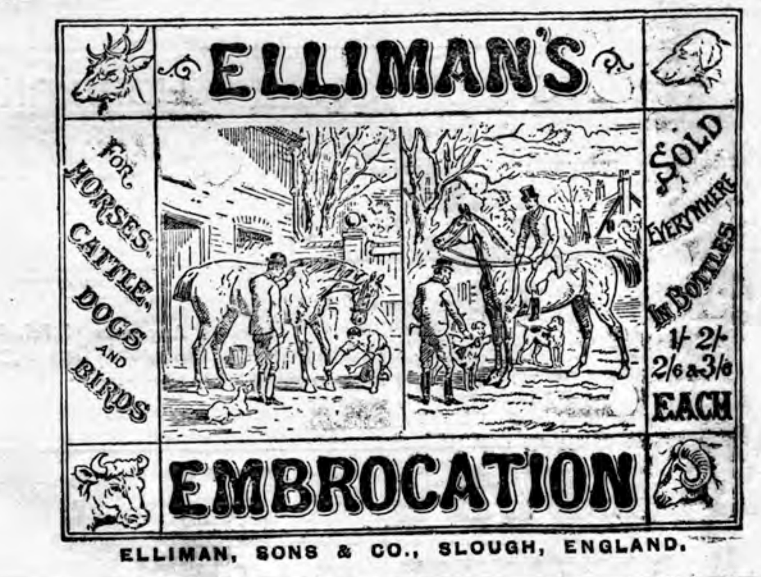

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